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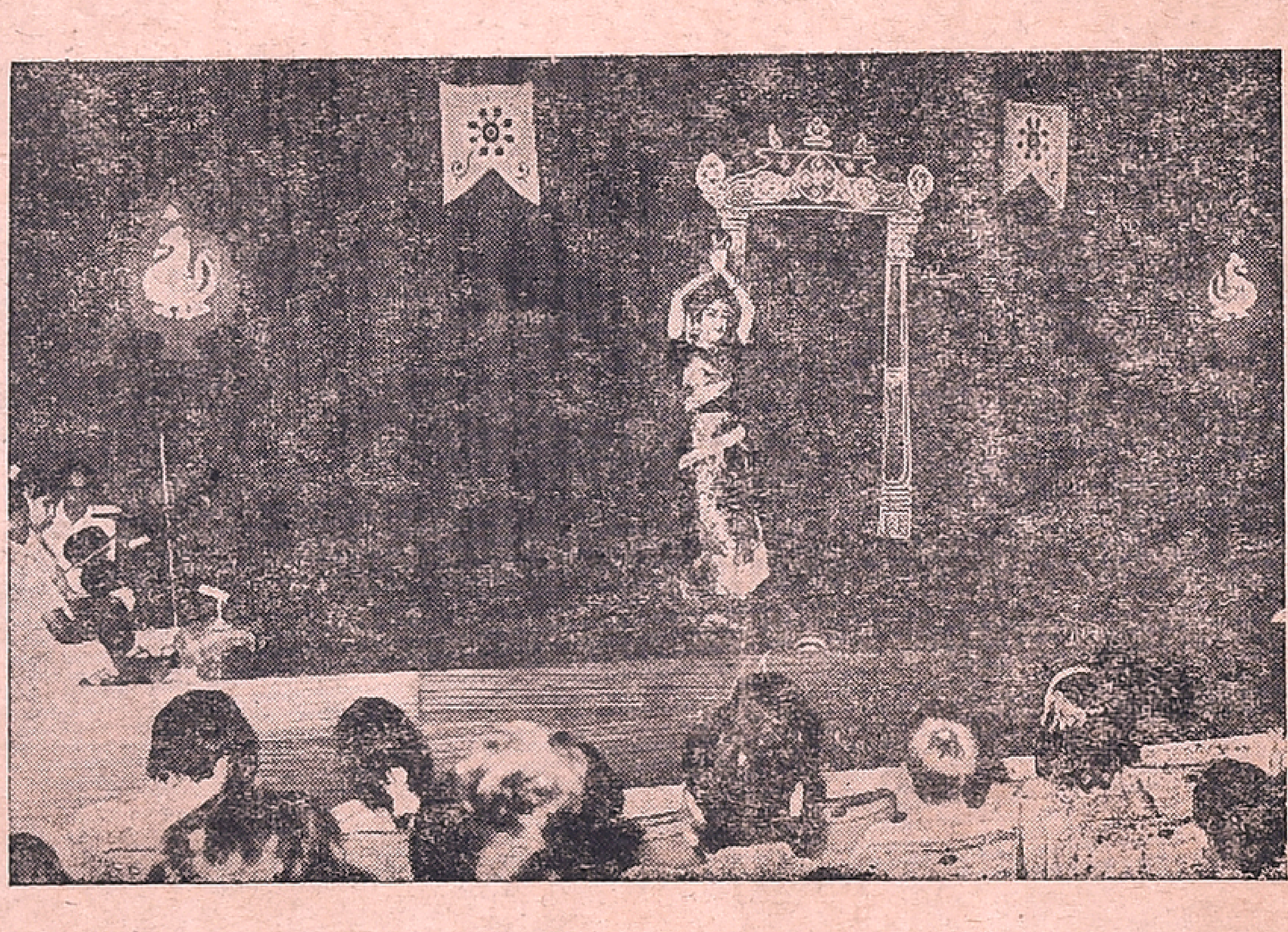
Prime Minister Indira Gandhi with comrade L. I. Brezhnev, Gen. Secretary of the CPSC Central Committee.

SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY

A Brilliant Exposition Or Bharath Natya

V. I. SOKUR, Capatin Of m/s "Yahtoma")



Madras had a surprise packet for us, the sailors of the Yahroma and other Soviet ships, during our recent visit to that hospitable city. It was a lovely dance programme arranged specially for us. I was doubly glad when I was told that the artiste was none other than Miss. Padma Subrahmanyam, who is so well known to art-lovers in the Soviet Union. I have only heard of her splendid art from my friends who had seen her performances, but I had missed her on both the occasions when she had been to USSR. Actually I was eagerly looking forward to see her dance, and that opportunity presented itself now.

The programme was arranged jointly by the H use of Soviet Culture in Madras and Miss. Padma Subrahmanyam's dance school "Nrityodaya". It was not just another dance performance meant to entertain, but an instructive demonstration, which revealed so much of the hidden meanings of this South Indian dance, "Bharatha Natyam".

I have read in books that this dance form which is exclusive to Tamilnadu, has deep philosophic meanings and is extremely popular among people.

When these thoughts were passing through my mind, the auditorium lights went off, and the curtain opened. There stood Miss. Padma Subrahmanyam on the stage, motionless, like a statue cast in gold. She began her speech by greeting us in Russian, and continued the rest of the talk in English. She referred to the origin of Bharatha Natyam and traced the history of its development to the present day.

The author presenting a souvenir to Miss Padma.

Then she explained the numerous movements involved in the art. She exhibited the different formations of the fingers which she called "Mudras", gesture-language.

We could especially feel the full impact of the gesture-language when Padma selected a song in the Russian language to illustrate how these "Mudras" are used to convey the meaning of words. It was the famous Russian love song "Dwa Berega" which means "two banks" (of a river). It has a touching story: A girl tells about her affectionate love for a young man. But, for some reason they cannot join together, just as the two banks of a river can never join. Padma herself sang the song and simultaneously interpreted the meaning in gesture-language, by showing the "mudras" and other movements that correspond to each word. This conveyed the true feelings of the heroine of the song so vividly that the song itself seemed to have attained greater depth.

After thus initiating us into the mysteries of Bharatha Natyam, Miss. Padma exquisitely performed some traditional concert numb rs! The floral offering to the Lord of Dance followed by a song describing the dance of Siva, a piece from an ancient Tamil classic which gave a graphic description of the seasons and concluded the programme with a brilliant piece of abstract dance called the "Thillana". They had in themselves all the beautiful movements of the body and intricate patterns of foot work.

Even during the short duration I was there, I got to know some interesting details about Padma as a dancer. I was told that Miss. Padma belonged to a family of artistes, which was evident in her entire personality. She is the daughter of the late Mr. K. Subrahmanyam, a pioneer film producer and director of the South; her mother is not

(Contd. on page B inside)

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Impeachment Of U.S. President: How It Went Before

By RICHARD L. STROUT

'Hear ye! Hear ye!' cried the Sergeant at Arms... and the only impeachment trial ever held in the U.S. Senate began. That was March 13, 1868. The President: Andrew Johnson. As the House considers whether to send another impeachment trial to the Senate, here is a historical look at the procedures in store if it does.

As waiters cleared rattling dishes recently from the hotel breakfast table with its plastic palm-leaf centerpiece, Sen. Charles H. Percy was saying with a kind of awe, what is being said today all over Washington:

"I have an ominous feeling that the House will impeach and that there will be a trial - and a vote - in the Senate."

An impeachment trial in the Senate...the thought is stunning.

There is no serious sign that the U.S. has yet come to grips with that possibility, or even tried to brace itself for the once-in-a-lifetime drama.

It would be the second time in U.S. history, the first in 106 years.

Some, though, feel it is appropriate, without expressing value judgments, to try to imagine the scene, based on the 1868 trial of Andrew Johnson.

Since that trial, the pragmatic men of the House Judiciary Committee in 1974 have made two compilations - 718 and 900 pages, respectively, of precedents and procedure. What emerges is a kind of step-by-step stage direction on a Senate trial.

SENATE's ROLE CHALLENGING

Such trial, of course, would come only if a simple majority of the House votes impeachment for "probable cause." The Senate's role is infinitely harder; it must square accusations with a "beyond reasonable doubt" formula decided by two-thirds vote.

So let us turn back a century.

Time: 1 p.m., March 13, 1868,

Place: the Senate chamber - by gas light.

The black-robed Chief Justice of the United States enters and mounts the podium.

"Make proclamation!" he says.

"Hear ye! Hear ye!" cries the Sergeant at Arms.

"All persons are commanded to keep silence while the Senate of the United States is sitting for the trial of the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

The House of Representatives is summoned. (On Feb. 22 it had voted 11 articles of impeachment, 126-47, at the opposite wing of the great Capitol.)

'MANAGERS' PRESENT CASE

The House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole, and then moves down the long central corridor to the Senate, two-by-two, preceded by its Chairman, supported by the Clerk and Doorkeeper and the seven Managers who will present its case as prosecutors.

There is technical business and a pause. Then —

The Chief Justice: "The Sergeant at Arms will call the accused."

The Sergeant at Arms:

"Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against you by the House of Representatives of the United States."

The modern reader gaps. Only once has an American president been so summoned. Is this reality?

Who is today's Sergeant at Arms? Why, quiet-voiced William H. Wannall, living in a comfortable suburb in Montgomery Country, Maryland He is not a man you would pick out of a crowd to trumpet that solemn summons to president.

Yet the printed description of Mr. Wannall's duties, presented over the years to gawking tourists, who glance in at his Capitol office, notes significantly that he, "pursuant to Senate order, may be empowered to arrest anyone, including even the President of the United States..."

CRITERIA DEBATED

There were those in 1868, as in 1974, who argued that impeachment could be only for indictable offenses. In the House, a great American demagogue, Ben Butter of Boston, ridiculed this argument in a spellbinding speech:

"...[For] an assault and battery, or, as a friend suggests, selling liquor without a license the President of the United States may be impeached! But he cannot be impeached when he usurps the liberties of the people because there is no indictment under any statute against that."

Ironically he continued:

"He may be impeached for selling liquor without a license, but he cannot be impeached if he gets into an open barouche with two abandoned women, on each side of him, roaring drunk, and rides up and down Pennsylvania Avenue, because there is no statute that I know of against that. He cannot be impeached for any violation of public decency which does not happen to be an indictable crime. He cannot be impeached for debasing his high office...."

Mr. Butler's brutal sarcasm

(Contd. on page 10)

National Film Awards

Mr. Gummadi Venkateswara Rao, President of the Telugu Cine Artistes Association, in a statement issued on behalf of the association, described the decisions taken by the National Film Awards Committee in the selection of films for the 1973 awards as "strange" and "amusing".

He said the committee's decision to dismiss certain language pictures as unfit to come up to the selection standards even without viewing them "exposes the partiality and the pre-conceived prejudice" of the committee.

"We feel that no picture should be viewed with the notion that there would be no artistic values in a picture which is patronised to success by the people at the box office. There may be films with immense performance, photographic, musical and other technical values even if they may not have good story. To ignore them betrays the unbaked knowledge of the award committee members. It is inexcusable that such aberrations should occur in the decisions of a responsible national Committee.

"It is the duty of those in authority to create confidence among the producers and artistes that the film awards committee, set up by the Union Government, would take impartial decisions without any linguistic or regional bias. Otherwise, there is a danger of a collective decision being taken not to send any film for the awards hereafter. Our association firmly believes that it is the responsibility of the Government to avert such a disaster."

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

Even in darkest despair where there seem to be no helper and no comfort in the wide, wide world, His name inspires us with strength and puts all doubts and despair to flight.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Aug. 4, 1974.

MINI-BUDGET

The mini-budget is sure to increase prices.

Delhi officials themselves are not quite clear about the implications of the budget.

It is claimed that items of mass consumption have been left untouched, and that the emphasis is on articles like plastics, cement and high quality cloth and products

When the prices of alleged luxury articles increase there is greater pressure on the prices of non-luxury items from the well-to-do. Ultimately the poor suffer.

There is nothing in the budget which will help a big increase immediately in the production of essential commodities.

— —

RICE RIOTS

When Rome was burning, Nero was fiddling—this is what we are reminded of when Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. Karunanidhi tries to explain away the rise in food prices.

Many of the important towns in the State have witnessed near riot scenes. Shops have been looted. Panic prevails everywhere.

Pot and well stories don't help. The DMK Government are alone responsible for this ugly situation. If it is not corrected immediately, Tamil Nadu may be forced to go the way of Gujarat.

How The Poor Survive: Some Glimpses

By GILBERT LOBO

The poor and middle classes are ground down by increasing distress everyday. This fact can be seen all around by those who have some concern for their fellow beings.

But, to those who need statistics the recent findings of a sample survey of consumer expenditure by the *Economic Times* Research Bureau are quite revealing. The survey was confined to the city of Bombay, "samples were drawn from varied strata of society", and care was "taken to include households with income from varied occupations".

"One aspect was very clear that the households in the lower and middle-income brackets are experiencing difficulties in making both ends meet." "Lower and middle-class families are observed to run into family budget deficits, which force them into indebtedness."

The classification of the households was done in the following manner: *(i)* households having income below Rs. 200 a month—poor; *(ii)* households having income from Rs. 201 to Rs. 400—lower-middle class; *(iii)* households with income ranging from Rs. 401 to Rs. 750—middle-class; *(iv)* households having gross income of Rs. 751 to Rs. 1300—upper-middle class; and (v) those having income above Rs. 1301—upper class.

CONSISTENT DEFICITS

The survey states that 'the major brunt of the rise in prices is felt by the three lowest classes of society or households with an income up to Rs. 750 per month". It says: "The consistent budget deficits in the case of the poor and middle classes have been the major cause for indebtedness of the households in these strata of society."

The percentage of indebted families to the sample in each group was as shown in the accompanying table.

The indebtedness amongst those in below Rs. 200 group was less not because their need to borrow was less but because their credit-worthiness was almost nil.

A survey of jute workers conducted by the Labour Department of the West Bengal Government has the following to say: "The money wage of a jute worker had increased by 30 to 40 per cent between 1972 and January 1974." But during the same period the prices of the essential food he used to take, had gone up by 80 to 150 per cent.

CUT DOWN IN FOOD

Single workers living in the mill lines and eating in common kitchens used to spend less than Rs 50 per month in 1972 for their two main meals. This also included fuel costs. For the same food they have to pay Rs 80 now. In 1972, a single worker had bread or puri or cheera and a few cups of tea for his tiffin, which cost him Rs 1.25 to Rs 1.30. Now he has cut down on his tiffin and yet pays Rs 2.20 for it

In 1972, he spent 62 per cent of his income on food. Now he spends 65 per cent. To meet this increased expenditure on food, he has economised on house-rent, bidi, recreation and personal expenditure like laundry, shaving, etc. Medical expenses have also gone up, particularly as a result of eating the cheapest available food, which almost as a rule is highly adulterated.

To meet the increased expenses, many workers are looking for subsidiary means of income. Working as rickshaw-pullers after duty hours has become very common. Younger workers are going in for gambling in larger numbers.

TEA—A LUXURY

An article in the *Times of India* of March 31, describing how the poor lived in New Delhi, reported how "they have been forced to cut down on the number of chapatis and vegetable they consume by way of food", or "tea is drunk without sugar, and that too as a luxury on only ten days of the month", or where 'vegetables and dal are cooked alternatively but for 10 days in a month there is neither dal nor vegetables but plain rotis spiced with salt and chillies".

The *Times of India* of May 10 published an article entitled: "They're All Eating Less." The article was based on current surveys by the newspapers' correspondents in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Lucknow, Patna, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Chandigarh and other State capitals on how the increase in the prices of food during the last twelve months had affected the people's living standards and eating habits in the cities.

Each correspondent was asked to investigate the prices of a package of food sufficient for a family of four for a week—3.5 kgs of wheat, 3.5 kgs of rice, one kg of oil, 1.5 kgs of pulses, 2.5 kgs of potatoes, 1.5 kgs of onions, and seven litres of milk on May 1, 1973 and May 1, 1974. Each of them also interviewed a few families in different income-group to find out what items they were cutting down to balance their food budgets.

PERCENTAGE OF INDEBTED FAMILIES

Income Group (Rs)	*Percentage*
Below 200	52.4
201-300	77.3
301-400	72.7
401-550	65.5
551-750	62.9
751-1000	44.0
1001-1300	40.7
1301-1650	31.6
1651-2000	21.4
2000 and above	8.3

POVERTY LINE

Summing up the results of the survey, the article noted: "If upper middle class families have had to cut down on meat and fish, those belonging to the lower middle class have had to reduce their intake of milk and vegetables. As for the poor, even eating little rice has become a luxury for some of them. In the old days they could at least afford a little bit of greens or an orange. Now a banana sells for 20 to 30 paise and an orange ranges from 30 to 50 paise a piece. Even a dash of green chillies in the dal or curry is out of reach for some."

It said: "The rampant inflation has made nonsence of all old notions about the proverty line. Only a cynic will claim today that the proverty line ends at a per capita consumption of Rs 40 a month, and that those who can afford to spend more than Rs 40 are no longer poor. Let those who have worked out this figure draw a budget for a family of four, and explain how its members can even hope to keep body and soul together at Rs 160 a month. The weekly food packet that we have mentioned will alone cost them more than their entire income. What about their house rent, their clothing, their fuel, the school fees for children and the medical aid?"

IN THE VILLAGES

Describing the people's attitude, the report raid: "Whereas they were once hopeful of the future, most of them are now feeling nostalgic about the past—about 1951 of even 1961 when the prices were one-fourth to

(Contd. on page 9)

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Man On The Moon

A Look Back And A Look Forward

Five years ago, on July 21, 1969, an estimated one-sixth of the people on earth listened as a dream of the ages was fulfilled.

"Houston, Tranquility Base here. The Eagle has landed."

Man had landed on the moon. It was 1.48 a.m. Indian Standard Time.

Astronauts Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin had left earth along with their fellow crewman, Michael Collins, four days earlier. Collins remained in the Apollo command module, 'Columbia," in orbit about the moon as Armstrong and Aldrin descended to the surface in the lunar module, "Eagle."

Later, millions on earth watched on television as Armstrong climbed down the ladder from Eagle and placed his left foot on the moon. "That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind," he said. It was 8.26 a.m. IST.

DARING

The achievements of the Apollo programme can be summarized in the words of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who hailed the first moon landing as "surely the greatest and most daring of scientific achievements, a proud moment for the people of the United States and indeed for all mankind."

Astronauts, scientists, politicians, space officials and the public are celebrating that fantastic journey this week in a series of ceremonies at Cape Canaveral, Florida, Houston, Texas, and Washington, D.C. President Nixon proclaimed July 16 through July 24, 1974 as "Space Week."

The commemorations were as much a look to the future as a look to the past. "It is entirely fitting that we should commemorate the beginnings of man's journey into his universe on the anniversary of that first landing on the moon by the men of Apollo XI," President Nixon said in his proclamation.

LAND MARK

At Cape Canaveral, exactly five years later to the minute, 7.20 p.m. IST on July 16, as a loudspeaker barked "life off," the crew of Apollo XI unveiled a plaque bearing their images and noting 12 manned Apollo flights and four Skylab flights from Launch Complex 39. The plaque designates the launch site as a national historic landmark.

"What began on that hot July morning five years ago was the future," said Dr George M. Low, Deputy Administrator for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). "Here's where it all came together," said Mr. Armstrong, adding that the flight of Apollo XI was the dream of generations.

"In Apollo, 400,000 Americans were dedicated to doing the impossible—and they did it" Dr. Low said. "In Apollo, America had a plan—and a commitment to see it through. In Apollo, 200 million Americans backed their country to the limit—something we usually see only in war, but this time in peace. And in Apollo the entire world hoped and prayed and cheered Armstrong and his crew as represenatives of not just the United States, but of all men. Everyone was part of Apollo."

SYMBOL

Apollo is the symbol of hope for the future of mankind, because it demonstrated that mankind can acheive what at first appears to be impossible, he said.

Some of those seemingly "impossible" dreams have already taken shape.

Nine astronauts in three Skylab missions have flown in earth orbit, spanning a period of over nine months, gathering information about the earth's resources and weather, the sun, the universe and man himself. Spacecraft have flown past the planets Mars, Venus, Mercury and Jupiter. Earth-orbiting satellites are sending back images of the earth's resources. Communications satellites now bring on-the-spot news from around the world to television sets in most countries of earth. Other satellites are being used to broadcast educationai programmes to students in remote areas of the United States and the satellites will soon be used by other countries. Weather satellites track storm systems around the globe daily.

FUTURE

And the future will open up uses of space not now even dreamed of, the spacemen believe at the Kennedy Space Centre. Work is under way on the landing strip that will be used in the 1980's for the space shuttle, an airplane-like rocket that will take men, women, supplies and satellit s from earth to earth orbit on a routine, weekly schedule. "The knowledge to be gained from space will lead to scientific, technological, medical and industrial advances which cannot be fully perceived today," President Nixon said.

Also ahead for the United States is a joint manned space with the Soviet Union in July of 1975 and an unmanned landing on the planet Mars in July of 1976.

"But we know that a beginning has been made that will affect the course of humon life forver," President Nixon said.

That's what the men of Apollo XI were saying this week: "Apollo XI was the beginning, not the end."

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FUN AND LAUGHTER

BETTER IDEA

Here is a story from America :—

The hill-billy opened a grocery store in the backwoods, and someone talked him into installing a telephone on the premises. The mountaineer had never heard of a telephone, nor the purpose it serves. He put it in only because people told him it was the right thing to do.

A few days later a telephone company official called to check up.

"Is your phone right?" he asked the hill-billy.

"Guess it is now" drawled the new grocer. "At fust it used to ring an awful lot but I durn soon fixed that."

The phone man sensed something wrong.

"What did you do?" he inquired.

"Wal," countered the hill-billy, "what do you do when it rings?"

"I lift up the receiver," said the telephone man.

The hill-billy chuckled.

"I had a better idea," he said proudly. 'I jest took a hammer and smashed the bell!"

EXAMPLE

On the first morning after the honeymoon the husband got up early, went down to the kitchen, and brought his wife her breakfast in bed. She was delighted.

Hubby spoke later :

"Have you noticed every detail on the tray?"

"Of course; every single thing, darling."

"Good! Well, that's how I want my breakfast served every morning after this."

* * *

IN BRIEF

"You can ask one more question," said the almost exasperated father, "but make it short."

"Well," replied his small son, "when a doctor doctors him does the doctor doing the doctoring have to doctor the doctor the way the doctor being doctored wants to be doctored, or does the doctor doing the doctoring of the doctor doctor in his own way?"

* * *

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WONDERFUL

A beautiful Russian actress was at a reception. She was asked by her hostess to recite something. She could think of nothing to suit the occasion, and begged to be let off with a short selection in her native language.

Her audience could not understand a word, but were enthralled by her gestures and tones. She received tremendous applause.

Just before the guest went her hostess said, "Do tell me what you recited."

"It has no name," said the actress. "I was counting from one to two hundred and thirty—in Russian."

* * *

LOOPHOLE

A case of theft was being tried and a wizen-faced little man, who was supposed to have seen all that had happened, was in the witness box. After taking the oath he turned and faced the defending counsel.

"You say the fence is ten feet high', said the latter, "and that you were standing on the ground—not mounted on a ladder or a box or anything?"

"That's correct,' replied the witness.

"Ah," went on defending counsel, a note of triumph in his voice "then perhaps you can explain how you, a man little more than five feet in height, could see over a fence ten feet high and watch the actions of the accused?"

The witness stared back defiantly.

"Theres'a hole in that fence," he replied.

* * *

TROUBLE AHEAD

He had no time for his brother-in-law and was always threatening him.

At last the wife took him to task.

"It's ridiculous for you to talk like that. You know it will cost you a ten-pound fine if you touch him."

When a month had elapsed and he hadn't mentioned the name of his brother-in-law once his wife expressed her pleasure.

"So you've given up the idea of hitting Jim?"

"Given up?" he snorted. 'I'm saving up!"

* * *

SERVICE

A man dashed out of the station to board a stationary bus.

He was halfway across the pavement when he slipped up and slid to the bus, his legs going under the step and his hands and arms above it, just as he might have sat at a table.

The conductor looked down at him and said :—

"Turned out nice again, ain't it? Tea or coffee, sir?"

HARD LABOUR

A furniture store was displaying a new type of mattress on a bed in the window. To make the thing look more realistic, the store advertised for a man to simulate sleep on the mattress in view of the public.

The first applicant was a lazy-looking fellow. He yawned as the manager recited the duties.

"What we are looking for" said the manager, "is a man to demonstrate the restful qualities of our new mattress. All you have to do is to lie on that mattress in the window and pretend to sleep peacefully. Is that clear?"

The applicant nodded.

"Very well, then," continued the manager, "You sleep on that bed from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m."

The applicant looked obstinate.

"Those are long hours," he grumbled. "How about a rest period in between?"

* * *

TELL IT TOO!

"But, darling," said the prospective bride. "If I marry you I'll lose my job."

"Can't we keep our marriage a secret?" asked her *fiance*.

"But suppose we have a baby?"

"Oh, we'll tell the baby, of course."

* * *

HOW FAST!

An excited woman threw a faded apron on the counter in a shop. "Look at this!" she cried. "Just look at it."

"I'm looking at it," said the girl behind the counter. "What about it?"

"What about it?" shouted the woman. "Why, when you sold me that apron you said its colour was fast. And what happened? The colour came out at the very first washing!"

The girl looked surprised.

"Well," she inquired, "wasn't that fast?"

* * *

RETORT

At a cocktail party the languid youth met a woman whose invitation to dinner he had declined. He thought it a good moment to smooth things down,

"I believe you asked me to dine with you last Friday?" he began brightly.

"Did I?" she replied, coldly. "And did you come?"

* * *

CHANGE IT!

A house agent was showing a very modern flat to a prospective tenant, who, struck by the small size of the rooms, exclaimed, "Why, there's not enough space to swing a cat round!"

"Perhaps," said the agent, "it might not be bad idea for you to change your hobby!"

LITTLE LAUGHS

A wealthy man was being bored at lunch by a young man who monopolized the conversation and finally passed round his sleevelinks for inspection.

"Genuine malachite," he said.

"Yes," said the wealthy man. "It's a stone I like. I have several mantelpieces made of the stuff."

* * *

"We shall be glad," wrote the firm to the Ministry of Labour, "if you can assist us in retaining this man for a little longer. He is the only man left in the firm and he is carrying on with fifteen girls."

* * *

Beauty shop: If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us.

* * *

Laundry: We Soak the Clothes, Not the Customer.

* * *

You are never fully dressed until you wear a smile.

* * x

Naval report: Sighted schooner, drank same!

* * *

Traffic sign in Pennsylvania village: Slow. No hospital.

* * *

I thought I would give my husband a surprise by calling at his camp without telling him I was coming. But news of my coming must have preceded me because he had got a transfer.—*Woman in court.*

Isn't Military Intelligence wonderful?

* * *

"I know a man who can absorb a great many volts of electricity without taking any harm."

We suppose that when he kisses his wife her ears light up.

* * *

"Come, come, Joan, surely you know if the world is round or square?...Mary, tell her!"

"It's crooked, teacher," said Mary, darkly.

* x *

"I am trying to arrange to borrow my brother's camera whenever I want to take a photo."

You want a sort of lease-lens agreement?

* * *

"A man in our street tried to poison his wife by making her drink furniture polish."

He tried to polish her off, so to speak.

* * *

PRECEDE!

He was obviously a novice at boxing, and as he entered the ring and saw his hefty opponent he felt far from happy.

As he went to his corner he saw a man with a towel thrown over one shoulder.

"Who are you?" he was asked

"I'm your second," was the reply.

Over the novice's face there flashed a look of relief.

"No," he said firmly, "you go first - I'll go second!"

Indo - Soviet Treaty Third Anniversary : Special Feature

India-USSR Piece Pact Helps Our Economic Growth

By A. D, LITMAN

Significant events in relations between nations and states never happen suddenly, but are the outcome of a long period of development, the fruit of established traditions, and the result of joint efforts towards a common goal.

Such a portentous, truly historic event in the life of the two great peoples, those of the Soviet Union and India, was the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, signed between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India in Delhi on August 9, 1971.

After India's independence the Soviet Union launched an extensive programme of effective assistance to India in eliminating the grave legacy left by the colonialists. Economic, scientific and technical cooperation developed considerably between the USSR and India. This permitted India to solve faster and fuller the national tasks linked with the setting up of a modern heavy industry, the further rise of the economy, and the improvement of the living standards of the population. Cultural cooperation between the USSR and India, promoted on an extensive scale, helped to bring the two peoples closer together in this field. Lastly, the identity of views of the present—day international situation laid down the foundation for their joint steps and fruitful cooperation on the world scene.

SOLID BASIS

The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India established, above all, a solid political and legal basis for the utmost development of comprehensive mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. Thus, new prospects were unfolded for the further use by India of Soviet economic, scientific and technical assistance in the interests of strengthening her economic independence and improving the standards of living of the broad masses of her population.

Economic cooperation between India and the Soviet Union was embodied in Bhilai Steel and Ankleshwar oil, in dozens of major industrial enterprises put up jointly by Soviet and Indian workers, technicians and engineers.

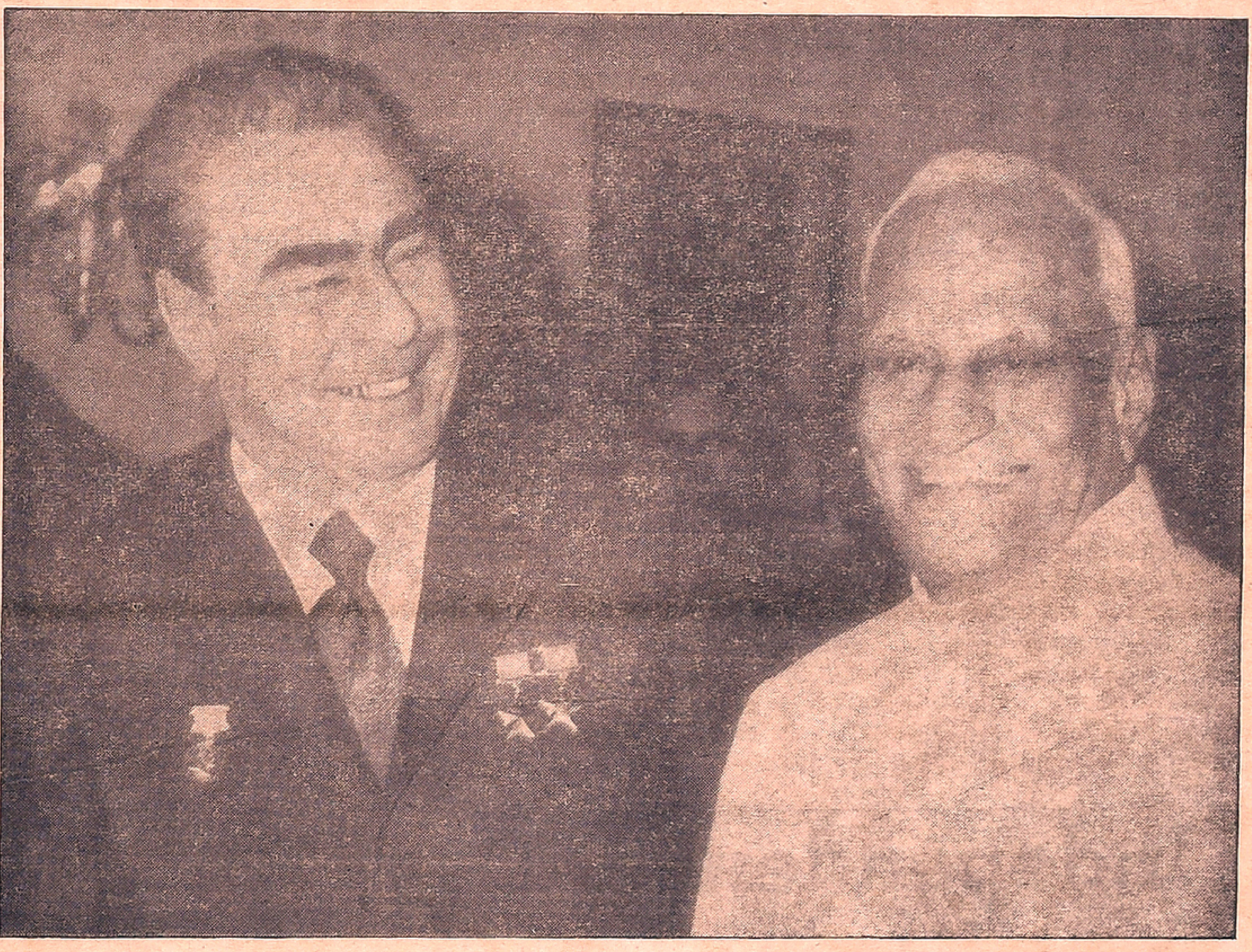
REAL SIGNIFICANCE

But the real significance of the T eaty of Peace, friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India extends far beyond the framework of the immediate interests of the sides who signed it. It is a document of a truly international range, since its essence reflects the mutual interest of the two great states in safeguarding and consolidating peace. The treaty points out in particular that the Soviet Union respects the policy of non-alignment promoted by India, and reaffirms the fact that this policy constitutes a vital factor in the maintenance of universal peace and international security and in the easing of tension in relations among states. At the same time, the corresponding article in the treaty says that the Republic of India respects the Soviet Union's peaceable policy which is aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation with all nations.

SECURITY IN ASIA

Together with other states, the USSR and India are exerting effort to ensure security in Asia, and to liquidate hotbeds of aggression and war. This acquires particularly great importance in the present—day conditions of a turn from cold war to detente. In particular, they are coming out actively for

(*Contd. on page C*)



President Giri with L. I. Brezhnev, Gen. Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Advantages Of Soviet-Indian Trade

By N. P. SHIRYAEV,
Departmental Manager, USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

THE Soviet and Indian Press economists in both countries, senior officials in the ministries, departments, companies and organisations in both countries have always been very concerned with Soviet-Indian trade. Everybody who takes an interest in the economic collaboration between the two countries will know the figures for the growth in our trade and economic relations. But what are the advantages of Soviet-Indian trade, its growth and qualitative development?

Soviet-Indian trade is a part of the friendly collaboration between our countries. Trade between the USSR and India is based on government agreements and tied to both our economic development plans. This is really why and how the public sector, which has grown to become the leading force in India's economy, was formed. This enabled India to organise and run her economy on a planned basis. Planning and the public sector have yielded considerable results.

For planned commerce, it is necessary to pinpoint the short and long-term aims. There are no accidents in planned trade, and this enabled India to build a solid foundation for the development of heavy industries, particularly oil refining, mining, mechanical and power engineering etc., remarkably quickly. Our trade is also very important to the Soviet Union. Our economy, which develops to a strict plan, receives a planned quantity of Indian goods of which we manufacture too few or none at all in the USSR.

The Fifth Long-Term Trade Agreement signed between the USSR and India (for 1971-75) stipulates an increase in trade to reach 7,600 million rupees by the end of 1975. The principles and practice of trade between the USSR and India have proven vitality and it is now possible to plan ahead for long periods. The necessity for long-term planning hardly needs restating nowadays, it is indisputable. Soviet and Indian organisations do a great deal of analytical and creative work in this field, and they are finding the most effective methods of achieving the best mutual deliveries. They certainly take into account the basic needs and possibilities of their national economies, the needs of technical progress and the most up-to-date ways of organising their foreign trade.

—"*Soviet Export*".

Remarkable Fruits Of The Pact

A. I. ALIKHANOV
Deputy Chairman, USSR State Committee For Foreign Economic Relations, Formerly Economic Counsellor at the Soviet Embassy In India.

Soviet-Indian economic relations are playing an important part in establishing and developing India's key industries.

About 50 industrial and other projects have been built in India and another 20 are being built or designed with Soviet technical assistance. They include the heavy engineering works in Ranchi, the heavy electrical engineering works in Hardwar, the antibiotics factory in Rishikesh, and the iron and steel works in Bokaro. These are not only the largest projects in India but the largest in any developing country in Asia or Africa.

INCEASED PRODUCTION

Factories built with Soviet assistance account for a substantial proportion of Indian industrial output. One third of Indian steel, for example, is produced in Bhilai, 80 per cent of her metal processing equipment is put out by the heavy engineering works in Ranchi, 55 per cent of crude oil is produced by state owned oil fields, and 35 per cent of all Indian petroproducts are produced at the oil refineries in Barauni and Koyali. Power stations built with Soviet aid produce about 20 per cent of her electricity.

The Bhilai Iron and Steel Works, the leading Indian ferrous metal enterprise, is internationally known. It produces over two million tons of billets, rails, beams, channels and wire a year for home consumption and for export. This is a major source of foreign exchange.

With Soviet assistance, the output of Bhilai Works will rise to seven million tons a year. They will be fitted with the most up-to-date equipment, including a plate rolling mill, type 3600, continuous steel casting installations and convertors

Another Indian industrial giant, the Bokaro Steelworks, will also be enlarged. Its output will be increased from four to ten million tons a year and rolled sheet which is in very short supply in the country will be made there, so this will mean a great saving in foreign exchange.

The Bokaro Works will be fitted out with the latest and most efficient equipment that has been tried and tested at leading Soviet concerns including for instance, a 2000 high-capacity mill like the one that was recently installed at the Novolipetsk Steel works

Bokaro is a huge project—the hot rolling shop alone is a mile long.

The heavy engineering works in Ranchi which has been called "a factory of factories" deserves special mention. This corcern makes equipment largely for metal-processing factories, and will produce enough equipment to fit out, every year, a factory with an annual capacity of a million tons of steel a year. At Ranchi they master and make more sophisticated machinery—blast furnace, steel-making, handling and coke-chemical equipment. The largest Soviet heavy engineering works—Uralmash—is giving them regular assistance. Its workers and engineers cheerfully pass on their know-how to their Indian colleagues.

The USSR not only contributes to the progress of Indian industry but helps supply it with electric power and raw materials. The Heavy Electrical Engineering Works in Hardwar has already started to produce medium and high—capacity electric motors, turbines and generators for power stations being built in India, and will soon be able to cover India's basic requirements of power generating equipment.

With help from Soviet experts and equipment the Indian State Commission for Oil and Natural Gas carried out a major programme of Oil and gas prospecting in a short time, resulting in the discovery of a number of deposits, and their development has already been started. At present the public sector produces over four million tons of oil a year and Soviet experts believe there are reserves for a considerable increase.

The few examples cited above testify to the fact that Soviet Indian economic co-operation is helping India to establish an independent and flourishing economy and making a substantial contribution towards solving social problems. This co-operation is mutually beneficial

—*"Soviet Export"*

Independence Day And Indo-Soviet Treaty

By B. S. RAO

In Indian history August 15th and August 9th are two memorable dates. The former is the day of achieving independence and the later is the day of guaranteeing the sovereignity and progress of the country. So it will be appropriate to discuss the relations between these two dates on this occasion of national celebration.

Jawaharlal Nehru who is rightly called the chief architect of Indian foreign policy made it clear that India would follow a non-alignment policy but that does not mean that the country would not have any alliances with other countries. But he warned against alliances that would compromise the country's independence. To quote from his speech in 1952: "Nations must act with dignity and strength, adopt what they consider the right course...It is open to us to be associated, in an alliance with any country. We have avoided alliances that might entangle us...So far we are concerned we are prepared to enter into a treaty of friendship with every country in the world".

In the wake of this great leader's guidelines India had entered in bilateral friendship treaties with the Soviet Union and with Bangla Desh.

The treaty with Soviet Union entered at a crucial period of history of the country on 9th August 1971 marked a new stage in the development of purposeful and peaceful relations with other countries, as it helped us to assert the independence of our existence and freedom of judgement on domestic and foreign policy matters. But it was made clear that this treaty is only bilateral and is not directed against any other country. It has no aim of infringing the independence of any other country.

Then does it have any international significance? Yes

As the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. N. Firyubin said in 1972: "Soviet-Indian treaty has already produced its effect on the situation in the sub-continent and international relations as a whole...None can pursue their policy with regard to the Soviet Union or India without taking this treaty into account". Obviously the Soviet minister meant the events that took place at the end of 1971.

In the present day world where imperialist forces threaten the newly independent countries it has become imperative on the part of these countries to safeguard their freedom through bilateral and multilateral treaties. In this context only the idea of collective security system for Asia attains special significance. One may find in Indo-Soviet treaty, a nucleus for such a collective secuity system guaranteeing every country's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Of course independence of any country is not an end in itself. The independence is to lead to the prosperity and free and peaceful life of the people. That is the reason the provisions of the Indo-Soviet treaty stress on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries. And this cooperation is already bearing good fruit for the peoples of both the countries.

From page 2

Padma's Dance Recital...

only an accomplished player on the Veena, the South Indian musical instrument, but is also a composer of songs; her brothers specialise in some art form or other.

Miss. Padma started learning the art of dance when she was quite young and had the advantage of being trained by such great experts like Mrs. Gowri Ammal of Mylapore. After graduation, she concentrated on research in the history of Bharatha Natyam with special reference to dance—sculptures and the ancient works on the art. As a result, Padma has evolved a distinct style of her own which is considered to be a major contribution to the art itself. She has also choreographed some outstanding dance-dramas.

Miss. Padma Subrahmanyam is a great friend of the Soviet Union, its people and their culture. She has inherited this quality from her illustrious father Mr. K. Subrahmanyam who was very active in promoting friendship between India and the Soviet Union through the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society as Vice—President of its National Council.

Miss. Padma Subrahmanyam has toured the Soviet Union twice, in the year 1968, giving performances in the major cities like Moscow, Leningrad and others. Some of the leading Soviet dancers, choreographers, musicians and composers are personally known to her. Miss. Padma said that she had the privilege of entertaining the world-famous Soviet ballerina Maya Plesetskaya during her tour of India, when she (Padma) was very young, and was just then taking her first lessons in dance. Seeing that, Plesetskaya predicted that the child was one day going to be a good dancer. Padma recalls this incident with legitimate pride.

Later, talking about her impressions of the Soviet Union, Miss. Padma said that she was surprised at the high level of appreciation of classical arts among the soviet people. "That speaks volumes about the cultural development of the people under the Soviet system. It is such a pleasure to perform before such enlightened audiences", she added.

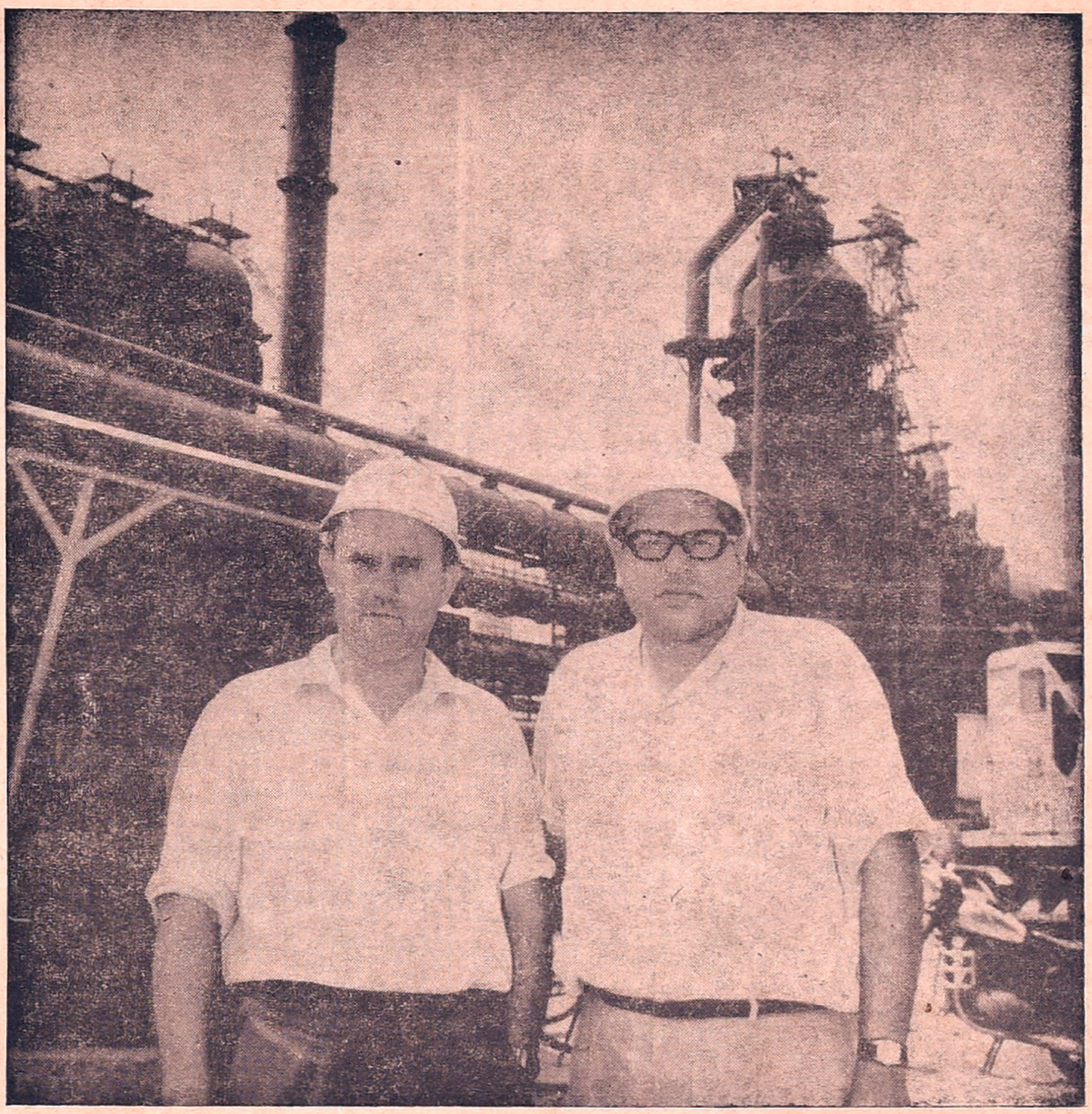
Miss. Padma informed that there was a possibility of her going to the USSR to choreograph some dance-dramas based on Indian themes and training young Soviet artistes to perform the same in the Bharatha Natyam style.

From page A

Pact Promotes Peace...

a political solution of such major issues related to universal peace, as a statement of the middle east crisis, the ensuring of European Security, the achievement of a general reduction of armaments and a ban on nuclear arms, and the final and total elimination of colonialism and racism.

Article 8 of the Treaty accords with the interests of international peace and the security of nations. It says that, in conformity with the traditional friendship established between the two countries, each of the contracting parties declares that it will not join or take part in any military alliances spearheaded against the other party. Concern for worldwide peace is imbued in the commitments taken by the sides to start mutual consultations at once in the event of the parties becoming a target of attack or threat of attack. The Treaty is not directed against any third party and pursues no other aims rather than ensuring a peaceful life and peaceful endeavour for the two friendly nations, and invigorating their efforts to safeguard and consolidate world peace.



Indian and Soviet experts at the Bhihai Steel Plant.

Treaty: A Model For Collective Security Sytem

By VISWANATH

IT is three years that the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation was signed. No one can deny that the treaty has stood the test of time and has become an effective instrument for futher consolidation of the friendly relations between our two countries.

Many events have taken place after the signing of the Treaty and it has changed every face of the Indian sub-continent. Efforts to normalise the relations among the states in the sub-continent are continuing. Most important thing in this process is the agreement among the states concerned to sit across the table and make efforts to solve the disputed questions without interference from outside. Undoubtedly in this process the treaty has helped to stabilise the situation in the sub-continent. Not only that; it has served as a model for relations among the states. The relations between India and the Republic of Bangladesh is an example for this. For a similar treaty has been signed by both countries. The recent agreement signed between India and Bangladesh based on the principle of the treaty goes a long way to further strengthen the relations.

MODEL

It is not accidental that the treaty has become a model for relations among the states. The principle incorporated in the treaty itself shows the universal applicability for relations among states. For the preamble, which declares the intent of the parties to the treaty, says as follows:

"Desirous of expanding and consolidating the existing sincere friendship between them.

"Believing that the further development of friendship and co-operation meets the basic national interests of both the states as well as the interests of lasting peace in Asia and the world.

"Determined to promote the consolidation of universal peace and security and to make steadfast efforts for the relaxation of international tensions and the final elimination of the remnants of colonialism.

CO-EXISTENCE

"Upholding their firm faith in the peaceful coexistence and co-operation between states with different political and social systems.

"Convinced that in the world today international problems can only be solved by co-operation and not by conflicts.

"Reaffirming their determination to abide by the purposes and principles of United Nations" the sides have arrived at the treaty.

These are the guiding factors underlying the treaty which can and must become the basis for relations among the states.

It is not without reason that India's Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh told the Parliament while laying the treaty on the table that "Treaty will, we are convinced, provide a stabilising factor in favour of peace, security and development not only of our two countries, but the region as a whole. It is not aimed against any third country. In fact, we hope that this treaty will provide a pattern for similar treaties between India and other countries of this region. Such treaties between countries of this region would stabilise peace and strenghen their independence and sovereignty".

EXPERIENCE

The experience of the working of the treaty has proved that this has helped to broaden the relationships and widen the areas of cooperation. The principles contained in the treaty can be a good guideline for relations among the states in Asia in particular for ensuring peace in the region.

The proposal for a collective security system in Asia put forth by the Soviet Union in sum and substance incorporates the same principles as contained in the treaty. The basic thing stressed by Soviet leaders for such a security system says that the way to collective security lies through the establishment among Asian states of relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistance and good neighbourly cooperation. These principles are first of all, renunciation of the use of force in relations between states, respect for sovereignty and inviolability of borders, non-interference in domestic affairs and extensive development of economic and other cooperation on the basis of complete equality and mutual advantage.

It is these principles, that have been the basis for relations between India and Soviet Union culminating in the treaty which has really become the model for relations among states. This example if pursued by other states in Asia in relations among one another, leads ultimately to the establishment of a collective security system for Asia which will ensure lasting peace.

New Approaches To Heart, Lung And Blood Vessel Diseases

By Dr. THEODORE COOPER,
Director, U.S. National Heart and Lung Institute,
Washington, D.C.

If diseases followed fashions like hair styles, clothing and popular music, then it would be correct to say that heart and blood vessel diseases and chronic lung diseases are very fashionable nowadays.

Indeed, they are the number one public health problem in large parts of the world.

Supporting most of the research on these diseases on behalf of the U. S. Goverment is the National Heart and Lung Institute (NHLI).

The NHLI has been assigned this responsibility for chronic lung and cardiovascular (heart and blood vessel) diseases by the U. S. Congress and the president with a view to learning to prevent or at least to better control these diseases.

In the United States and several other technologically advanced nations, cardiovascular diseases take the largest toll of life of any group of diseases, and they are a growing problem in much of the rest of the world.

I want to stress a very important thought; we do not think that heart or blood vessel diseases are an inevitable by-product of growing old. This is true of arteriosclerosis – an abnormal but widely prevalent process in which fatty deposits accumulate in arteries, causing them to narrow or to become plugged or to become brittle.

PREMATURE DEATHS

This condition can lead to a heart attack if a blood vessel can no longer carry a sufficient supply of blood to the heart. The condition can lead to cerebral (brain) impairment, including strokes, when not enough blood reaches the brain or when a blood vessel in the brain ruptures. This is not a necessary ingredient or accompaniment of the aging process,

Many of the victims of heart failure and heart attacks and strokes die in their 50's and even 40's. we call this "premature heart diseases" or "premature death." We estimate that about 1.2 million deaths in the United States each year are caused by such heart and blood vessel diseases and that a third or more of these — more than 400,000 — occur in persons under 65,and, thus, can be classified as occurring prematurely.

Research in the last 20 years has made clear that the conditions which lead to this morbidity and mortality usually develop in the human body over periods of perhaps 20 or 30 years.

FATTY DEPOSITS

The gradual accumulation of fatty deposits in blood vessels, which constitutes one stage in arteriosclerosis, is a process that usually continues over very long periods before any disease symptoms become evident.

Examinations of persons who were 80 or 90 years old or even older at the time of their death have shown that some of them were nearly free of arteriosclerosis. On the other hand, examinations of soldiers in their early 20's who were killed in battle showed that some of them had significant arteriosclerosis even though they showed no signs of disease while they were alive.

Why this difference in the occurrence of this disease process?

We are not certain whether the difference lies in different diets, different genetic backgrounds, environment – though all of these can undoubtedly influence the problem. These questions are of extreme importance and need to be investigated.

Unfortunately there exists no vaccination to prevant arteriosclerosis.

We also still do not know why some people have a heart attack whereas other members of the same family —presumably with similar genetic background and exposed to a similar environment and accustomed to a similar diet — do not develop signs of these diseases.

THE DIFFERENCE

Obviously, there is something different between individuals in this respect, but we do not know yet what it is. It is important that we learn to understand that difference if we are going to make any impact on the occurrence of these diseases.

In working toward these objectives, from which all mankind can ultimately benefit, we are aware that not all expertise in the field resides in the United States. Though our Institute does not have a separate international programme, we carry on numerous international activities.

Perhaps the most widely publicized international cooperation in heart and blood vessel research is the agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

One area in which advantages are particularly likly to accrue are population studies. Earlier I mentioned the possibility that genetic (inherited) characteristics play an important role in the health and diseases patterns of individuals in regard to heart and blood vessel diseases.

In the Soviet Union are many people whose prolonged longevity identifies them as apparently genetically unusual. It will be extremely valuable to correlate the diseases experiences of these and other Soviet populations and compare their records with normal American heart diseases risk factors.

In the field of chronic lung research, which represented only five percent of our Institute's effort until two years ago, we will in 1974 be spending at least 15 per cent of our efforts on this, and we intend to dedicate an even greater proportion of our resources to this in the future.

These changes reflect the rapid growth of this group of diseases in our population. Chronic bronchitis, emphysema and obstructive lung diseases are among our fastest growing maladies.

Some of the chronic lung diseases are due to environmental factors such as cigarette smoking and some to exposure to certain occupational hazards.

Others are caused by — we do not know what. In our research we are giving high priority to finding out what is causing or contributing to these diseases.

Information widely circulated suggests that heart diseases can be caused by certain diets such as those high in meat, milk and milk products, and that certain activities or behaviour—such as habitual nervous tension can contribute to disease.

But many of our hypotheses have never been scientifically tested. I think it is important that we subject them to scientific tests and inform the public of test outcome so that people can make their own decisions accordingly.

This kind of research which we conduct seeks very basic information that is badly needed and wanted, and discovering this information will open great opportunities for improving the status of world's health.

SOCCER SIDELIGHT

Two robbers entered the branch of a bank in Santo-Andre (Brazil) and proceeded calmly and leisurely with their business. There was no one to interrupt them because all the emloyees were watching the World Cup encounter between Brazil and Scotland on the TV. The miscreants got away with 140,000 cruzeiros and the guard's gun (he was too encrossed in the game to notice anything.)

* * *

POP LISZT?

Ken Russell, the well-known British director, specializing in filming composers' life, has decided to produce a picture about Hungarian composer, planist and conductor Franz Liszt. Russel expects the movie, which is planned for next year, to be a box-office hit because he has invited Mick Jagger, the celebrated leader of the Rolling Stones group, for the title role.

* * *

NEW COMMON MARKET PROBLEM

Wine manufacturing frauds in Italy and France have assumed such proportions that the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community has had to intervene. Four "wine laboratories", where wine was made from wine less, sugar, glycerine and sulphuric acid, have been discovered in last three months in South Italy. Three similar companies have been uncovered in Corsica and they are said to have made 60 million francs on such wine. The Executive Commission is working out new methods to control and protect wine standards in the Common Market countries.

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Comments By Vishnu

The parish priest of Austerity
climbed up in a high church steeple
To be nearer God
So that he might hand
His word down to His people

In his age God said–
"Come down and die!"
"Where art thou, Lord?"
And the Lord replied,
"Down here among my people!"

Brewer McHoecks
N. Y. State J. Med. 1957

The Sage Of Arunachala

The memory remains undimmed (although it must have been nearly three decades now) of my visit to Tiruvannamalai. I still remember the hall where he sat with his devotees before him all meditating silently. The presence of the sage of Arunachala, a person of immense intelligence, a poet-philosopher and great religious teacher was indeed awe inspiring. It was his day of silence but I put one question as he was leaving the room: "Will I go abroad for higher studies?". He smiled, said nothing but nodded indicating that I would. Naturally sages are not clairvoyants who are expected to foretell the future but the fact remains that his prediction was quite correct and I spent nearly a decade in the United Kingdom. Some years later I heard about his serious affliction. Dr. Somerset Maugham was with him in his final moments, and he wrote: "A group of his disciples began to chant the hymn to Arunachala which long ago he composed. His eyes opened and tears of ecstasy rolled down his cheeks. His heart stopped beating. The Maharishi had entered the reality of the one without a second. At the moment he died a comet moved slowly across the sky, reaching the top of the sacred hill, Arunachala, and disappeared behind it. It was seen by vast numbers, and they ascribed the strange phenomenon to the passing of a great soul".

Sri Ramana Maharashi, I believe, has epitamised the secret of happiness thus *"Happiness is really an inner attitude, or a subjective realisation of the mind, though many are under a misapprehension that it depends on external conditions only."*

How The Pen Proved Mightier Then The Tongue

A young journalist occupied the ground floor portion of a house and his landlady, who was getting on in years occupied the upstairs. This lady had a most obnoxious habit. She would comb her hair and since she was shedding much, she could constantly throw the hairballs out through the front window. These would descend and hang on to the beautiful jasmine plant in front of the journalist's window.

Each time he remonstrated with her to refrain from this odious habit which was making the tree look obscene, she ignored him but gave him a sound lashing with her tongue which had not lost its sharpness and ferocity with age; furthermore she gave him a homily on how rent should be paid on time.

The journalist was much depressed since the jasmine tree was one of the few pleasant things he had to look at to while away his sorrows. So he wrote a small feature in the weekly section of a newspaper along with a photograph and asked the readers whether they had ever heard of a phenomenon in which trees grew hair. This excited the interest of the lay public as well as specialists in botany all of whom came over to have a look at the tree. While the illiterate and ignorant gaped at the tree the more informed and intelligent men asked whether the hair balls might not have been dropped by someone upstairs to which the journalist merely shrugged his shoulders. So they went upstairs to investigate and asked the landlady about it. At the peak of interest nearly thirty people were putting this question to her every day so that she felt greatly ashamed of what she was doing and refrained thereafter from dropping hair-balls. She became somewhat docile and did not press him for the rent either.

The journalist thus got some peace of mind and could enjoy both the beauty of the jasmine plant as well as the fragrance of its flowers.

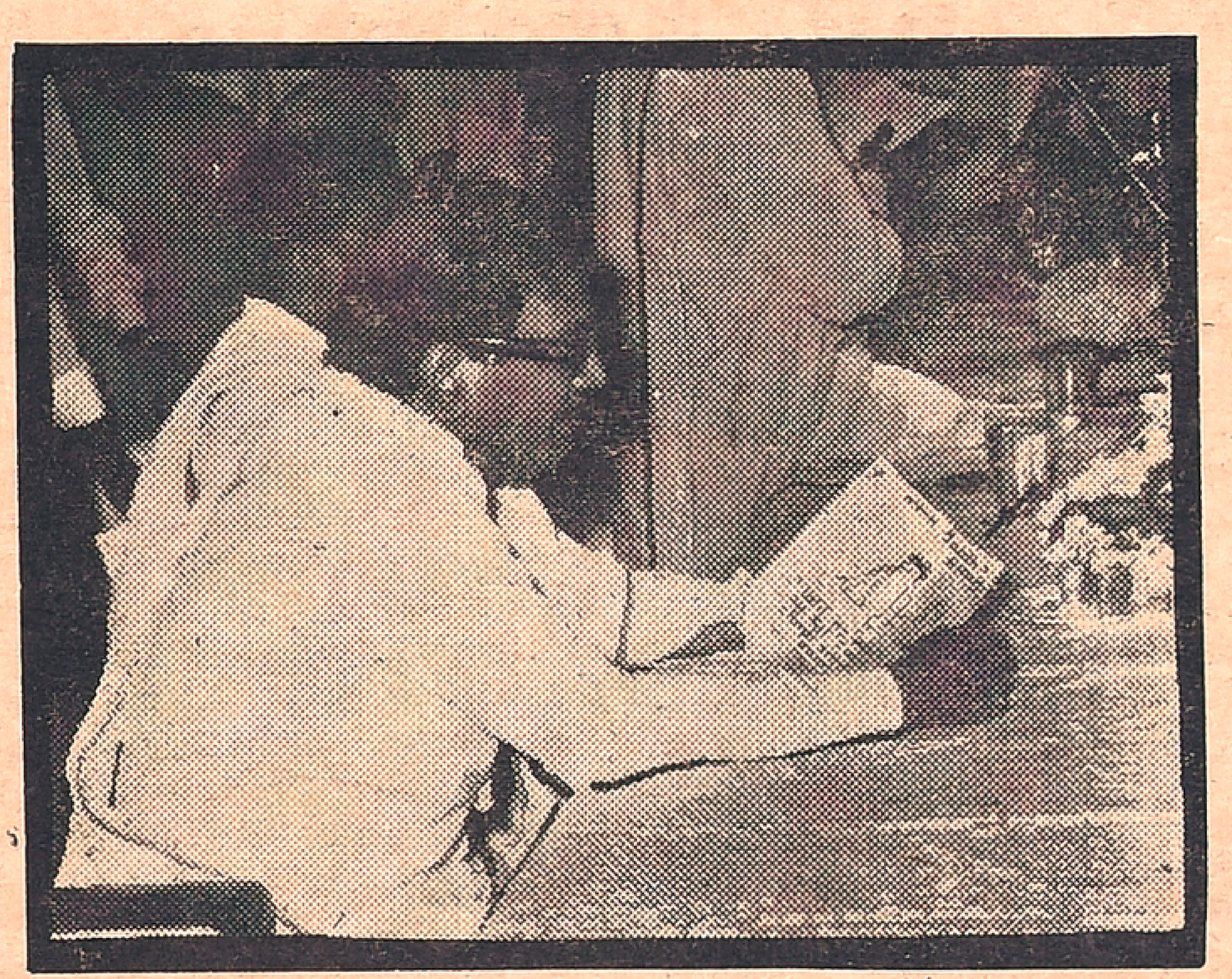
This episode proves that the pen is mightier than the most vitriolic and razor edged tongue, provided it is weilded with skill.

Homeo And Tulette Who Let

Finding that their off-spring resembled a human being his parents christened him "Homo". When it was pointed out to them that this word bore an evil connotation and that he might be suspected of perverse sex practice, they changed his name to "Homeo". This again struck a discordant note later because when he grew up he underwent a course of medical studies gaining a degree in allopathy. After setting up his clinic he advertised for a nurse and appointed a lady by name of Juliet. Then unable to stand the endless jests about their being Homeo and Juliet from his friends and patients (who made many private references of course) he urged the nurse to change her name for he was not prepared to change his own once again. The young woman took on the name of Tulette and true to her name she let so often, and to one and all, that when she bore fruit Dr. Homeo thought it prudent to marry her. Now they were known as Dr and Mrs. Homeo but her friends still insisted on calling her Tulette, who let.

All this goes to show that one should give very careful thought before rushing into a christening.

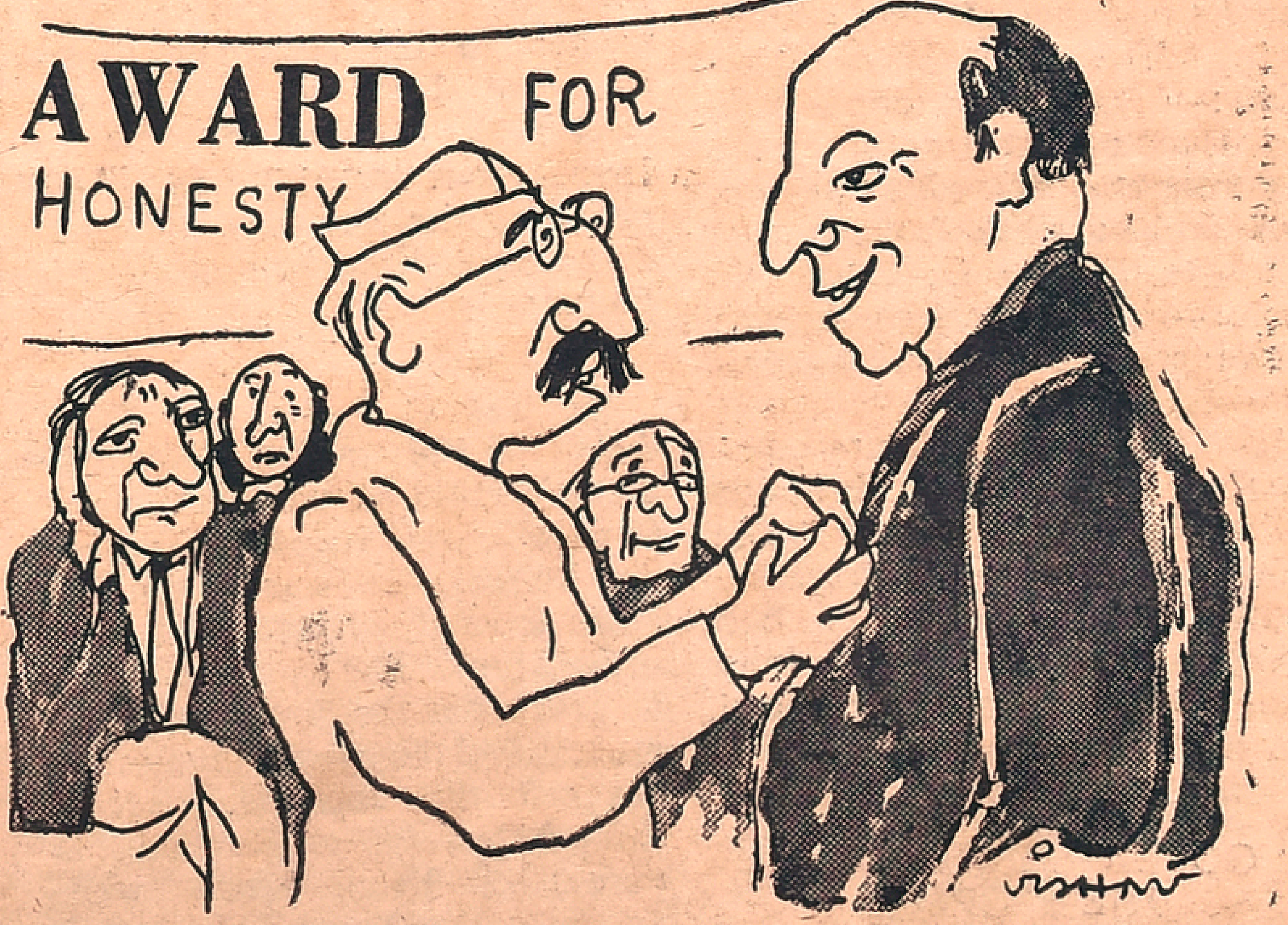
An On-the-spot cartoon for Chief Minister Dr. M. Karunanidhi



When people in high office are subjected to repeated bouts of powerful high pressure adulation praising them and their services to the sky, presumably they get sick and tired of it and are only too eager for a diversion.

In the midst of such an ordeal our Chief Minister finds a diversion, for he is looking with amusement at an on-the-spot cartoon presented to him by Vishnu. The cartoon bears the caption "Until my doctor told me that I was corrupt, I thought everyone was corrupt except myself". Since this is being said by a dignitary wearing a cap of purity who is being attended upon by a physician who is balding at the top and wears a long upper cloth (angavastram) over his shoulder the message is evident. Was it not the doctor (our C. M.) who said that those who point an accusing finger at Tamil Nadu (to besmirch its good name) have three fingers pointing at themselves?

(An alert photographer S. T. Rajan captured the occasion in this unique photograph and the block was a gift from K. Thiagarajan).



"I wish consolation prizes had been given to my jealous colleagues to stop this wagging tongues from dislocating the skeletons in my cup-board..."

Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN
(General Knowledge Agency)

SHREE SWAMINARAYAN—RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL REFORMER

SHREE Swaminarayan was a great saint who had a large following in the Gujarat and other States. He was a practical philosopher and a religious reformer. Though he was a Hindu saint, he gladly accepted Muslims, Christians, Parsees and foreigners as his disciples. For his untinted character and conduct people in different walks of life highly respected him and adored him. Unmindful of the insults hurled by other Sanyasis who were indulging in malpractices in the name of religion, he strived hard for the moral and spiritual elevation of the people. To enable the temple-goers to focus their attention on the Divinity, he had separate temple built for women. In these temples, religious instructions were given to women by women preachers only. He tried to keep the religious institutions, in the way in which they ought to be.

He was a social reformer too. He worked for the advancement of the Backward Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. He changed the minds of the thieves and converted them into real devotees. He laboured for the education of the women and for the removal of the evil practices of female infanticide and Sati. He endeavoured his best for the promotion of Pativrata-bakthi. He was of great help to the widows to lead better lives. After working for the welfare of the people for 30 years continuously, he died at the age of 49 in the year 1830.

CHURCHILL'S REJOINDER TO MONTGOMERY

During the Second World War Mr. Winston Churchill visited the Military Headquarters of Field Marshall Montgomery in North Africa. Finding the Field Marshall in very good health, Mr. Churchill asked him as to how he managed to keep himself so fit. The Field Marshall replied :— "I do not drink, I do not smoke and I do not have anything to do with women. And so, I am hundred per cent fit". To this Mr. Churchill replied :— "I drink, I smoke and I like women. Still, I am two hundred per cent fit".

It will be good if we are completely free from the bad habits of drinking and smoking. But from the reply of Churchill, we may presume that even bad habits like drinking and smoking may not do us more harm, if they are under control.

TITLES—GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE

When the Englishmen were the rulers of our country during the pre-Independence days they were honouring some of those who were helpful to them with the titles of Rao Saheb, Rao Bahadur, Dewan Bahadur and so on. But the people of India honoured some of their patriots who laboured for the freedom of our country by conferring on them appropriate titles. Shri Bal Gangadhar Tilak was respectfully referred to as Loka Manya, Shri C. R. Das as Desa Bandhu, Shri V. O. Chidambaram Pillai as Kappalottiya Tamilan, Shri Konda Venkatappayya as Desa Bhaktha, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as Mahamana, Shri T. Prakasam as Andhra Kesari, Periyar E. V. Ramasami as Vaikom Veerar, Shri Vallabhbhai Patel as Sardar, Shri K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu as Desodharaka and Shri Duggirala Gopa'akrishnayya as Andhra Ratna. Poet Rabindranath Tagore was affectionately referred to as Gurudev, whereas the people reverentially called Gandhiji the Mahatma.

After Independence, the Government of India is honouring our eminent and noble men and women with the awards of Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Sri. While studying in schools and colleges, boys and girls should endeavour their best to secure prizes and scholarships. When they grow up, they should strive their utmost to be of service to the people and be the recipients of the above awards of our national government.

SHRI DADABHAI NAOROJI

Shri Dadabhai Naoroji was a great Indian. He stayed in London for a long time. As desired by some of his English friends, he stood for election to the Parliament. He was successful in the election. He thus became the first Indian to be elected to the House of Commons at London. After his election, he returned to India in 1893. His countrymen were proud of him and they arranged many grand receptions in his honour.

He was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress and he went to Labore to preside over its ninth session. At Labore, he was taken in a horse-drawn carriage in a huge procession. The enthusiasm was so great that the horses were removed and the people themselves dragged the carriage. Such a thing happened at Ramanathapuram of Tamil Nadu when Swami Vivekananda returned after his triumphant American tour.

A New Deal For Groundnut

Groundnut, of late, has come to be known as "unpredictable legume."

This is because groundnut which needs more moisture than many other crops is being grown even in drought prone areas.

Only with timely rains would one reap a good crop of groundnut in these areas. Just the reverse happens when the rains are little and untimely.

Why then is groundnut taken on such lands? The reason is simple. Price of groundnut oil has always been ruling high. So even with a poor crop, the farmer makes some money.

But for areas risky for groundnut, sunflower has come up as a good replacement. It is more dependable and paying than groundnut. Another possibility in soyabean.

In some cases sunflower is reported to yield almost twice as much as groundnut in such soils. Both sunflower and soyabean do much better than the traditional groundnut on heavier soils. When the sowing of groundnut gets delayed due to late rains, it is wise to bank on sunflower, which is amenable to late sowing.

WHERE GROUNDNUT PAYS

Groundout is at its best when there if assured supply of water. In such areas, under good management it will give good yields.

These areas lie in the command areas of major irrigation projects. Tank and tubewell areas also can crow good groundnut crops.

Taken as a rabi-summer crop in these areas, groundnut yields on an average 2.5 tonnes per hectare, the yield touching even upto four tonnes.

Here are some of the areas, where groundnut can follow kharif paddy: Nagarjuna Sagar Project area and the well-irrigated areas of Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh, Tungabhadra Project are a in Karnataka, well and tank irrigated areas of Tamil Nadu, assured rainfall tracts like Pollachi, Srikakulam, Hirakud Project area in Orissa and canal irrigated areas of Rajasthan.

IMPROVED SEED

Now there is a whole line-up of high-yielding varieties of groundnut suited to different areas.

Vikram, the latest to be released for growing in the assured rainfall and irrigated areas of Gujarat-Mahsrashtra has around 48 per cent oil content. It is a stable variety with export possibilties.

J-ll is another improved variety recommended for Gujarat and Maharashtra. It can yield around 1,435 kg. per hectare and is free from alfactoin.

EG-61-240 variety of groundnut will suit Madhya Pradesh as well as Maharashtra. In Punjab, go in for M-13. On an average it gives a yield of 2000 kg.per hectare.

Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have another choice-No 268. Karnataka farmers can go in far S-206.

For Tamil Nadu Pol-1 and TMV.10 are recommended. TMV 10 has 54.4 per cent oil content.

TG-3 which yields 1,471 kg. per hectare on an average and 3,147 kg. when at its best, is a good variety for Maharashtra, Punjab and Rajasthan.

TG-7, especially suited for export, and TG 8 can be grown in Maharashtra. TG 8 and TG 10 can be grown in Punjab and Rajasthan.

MANAGEMENT

Besides the recommended doses of major plant foods, groundnut may need micro-nutrients too for heavy yields.

As a rule, groundnut crop needs 20 kg to 40 kg of nitrogen and 40 to 80 kg of phosphoric acid per hectare depending upon the area. The best method is to get the soil tested before deciding on the fertilizer dose.

A saving on nitrogen fertilizer can be achieved by applying half of the plant-food through soil and the other half as spray. This will result in increased yields.

Soils in some groundnut growing areas such as in Tamil Nadu are poor in boron. The yield in such areas could be raised by 17 per cent when a small dose of 5 kg borax per hectare was applied.

In acidic soils of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, groundnut yields can be stepped up by regular application of lime. The usual dosage is 40 kg per hectare.

In Madhya Pradesh groundnut responded well when magnesium sulphate was applied at one kg. per hectare.

Low yield of groundnut is often due to patchy stand due to poor germination or early death of seedlings. Often the seed and soil borne diseases account for this loss. Treating the seeds and soil with fungicides will help reduce the loss.

Dressing the seeds with Ben. lato at one part with 400 parts kernels can check collar rot to a great extent. This should be done three months before sowing.

In case this treatment is not already carried out, treat the seed with thiram at one part of the chemical with 200 parts of seed just before sowing.

In Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan white grub poses a problem. Phorate at three kg. per hectare can control this pest. Apply half of the chemical at the time of sowing and the rest after six weeks.

In Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, spraying Dithane 0.2 per cent is found effective against tikka disease.

Remember, a weed free crop of groundnut can alone give double the yield than a weed infested one. If due to rains, hand weeding will damage the developing pegs, better use a weedicide like Lasso or Tok-E-25.

—Shukla Hazra

From page 4

one-third of what they are today."

That is as far as the city poor are concerned. But a large majority of the poor live in the villages—out of sight and out of mind—eking out a substandard living, or starving. The "green revolution" and land reforms have only worsened their lot and have sharpened the conflicts in the rural areas.

There is enough evidence to prove that the real wages of the landless labourers have been going down and, what is worse the number of landless is increasing day by day. Mere statutory enactment of the Minimum Wages Act is no solace unless there is guaranteed work for the poor.

Recently, a conference organised by the Maharashtra units of the All-India Kisan Sabha at Talasari in Thana district, highlighted the poverty of the Adivasis who are mostly landless labourers. According to a report: "The daily wage for casual labour varies between Rs 2 to Rs 2.50 for men and half of these amounts for women. There is, besides, complete uncertainty of employment Thus, many work for two or three days a week on an average. The four months before the onset of the monsoon are the worst for the Adivasis, with virtually no employment and income. During this part of the year, a large number of Adivasis have only one meal a day and many live on bitter roots and other forest products."

"NUTRITIOUS" SEEDS

In Maharashtra Assembly, the Opposition leaders recently pointed out that people in the districts of Osmanabad, Ahamednager and Sholapur were eating "barbada" seeds, as foodgrains were not available. The Minister gor Civil Supplies, Sri. G. Vartak, while admitting the fact of such destitution and hunger, said that grass seeds like "barbada" were nutritious and did no harm to the eaters.

Similarly, reports are now coming from the north-eastern states that the hill people are starving and famine conditions prevail there, particularly in Tripura. The Government has also admitted extreme distress conditions in the State and has requested the Centre to rush food there. Reports have also come from Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and Bihar about grave distress amongst the agricultural labourers. In West Bengal, one boy was found eating dog's meat.

In UP, wages of agricultural landless labourers were increased from Rs 78 to Rs 117 in December 1973, but the steep increase in foodgrain prices has nullified the increase. In December, wheat was selling around Rs 160 a quintal but now it is said to be selling at Rs 220 at the retail level. Most of the farmers have stopped giving wages in kind, and the landless labourers are obliged to purchase their foodgrains from the open market.

NO ASSURED WORK

According to *Economic Times* of May 6, there are about 64 lakh, landless labourers in UP. "Enquiries revealed that though a monthly minimum wage is prescribed most of them are paid on daily basis. The official minimum daily wage varies between Rs 3 to Rs 4.25. Since they hardly get assured work for more than 100 days in a year, their annual wages come to about Rs 400 or about Rs 33.33 per month. This is roughly one-sixth of what a class IV employee gets in Government offices at Lucknow or New Delhi."

What the poor in the cities suffer has been shown earlier. What could be the suffering of the poor in the village from the above incomes, can well be imagined. They are starving, eating roots, herbs and field rats.

The report further states: "A senior official who had just returned from one of those chronically deficit districts in eastern UP, told the *Economic Times* that the poverty of landless labour there was heart rending during the work season. Most children eat only one time and out of season they eat when they can get something, and many of them starve.

"But income from land has more than doubled in one year. Last year this time in eastern UP, wheat was selling at Rs 100 per quintal while it sells now at Rs 220, but wage costs have risen only by 25 per cent. Even at the last year's rate, the farmer made a profit of 50 to 60 per cent on his investment and labour, now he makes a profit of 150 per cent, most of which goes untaxed.

"It is said that high profits are made at the cost of landless farm labour. There are no agencies through which the Government could ensure payment of minimum wages to farm labour. At the same time, there is no security of their services in the face of growing mechanisation of big and medium-size farms."

Instances are galore of complete deterioration in the standard of living in the villages and the Government's policies including the so-called progressive ones, have only worsened the lot of the poor. Findings from another survey relating to two villages in West Bengal, which was conducted by the Agro-Economic Research Centre of Viswabarati, Santiniketan, are worth quoting. The survey related to the study of two villages between the years 1960 aud 1973.

"Between the two points of time, the living conditions of the population in these two villages have deteriorated. All the indicators, such as the level of enterprise, level of income and level of living showed that the villages were at a lower level in the latter period than they were earlier. The level of living as reflected in the per capita annual expenditure on certain items, like housing, and the use of durable consumer goods did not show any improvement over the period. In per capita terms, there was a decline in income in both his villages. Agricultural labourers and those engaged in miscellaneous occupations and belonging to the lowest income categories had become poorer."

The above are only a few instances of the terrible hardships that are facing the poor in this country. The fact is that the conditions of the poor have worsened when food production is increasing in the country and when there are enough supplies to look after the needs of all.

—Mainstream.

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET—INDIAN TREATY

NINTH of August will mark the third anniversary of the Soviet—Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation which has already stood the test of time. It has become almost a tradition for the Soviet people to observe this day on a wide scale and they are preparing to celebrate it this year also. Articles by leading writers and Indologists have already started appearing in magazines on India and on the deep friendship between India and the Soviet Union One article that arrested my attention was that of Mr. Sviatoslav Kozlov, a leading political commentator who has observed that devotion to the cause of peace is one of the main factors bringing our countries closer together. "In the United Nations and other international forums where questions of strengthening peace were discussed, both our countries have invariably come out with constructive proposals demonstrating coincidence of our positions," he adds.

"Friendly relations between the two states which have never been marred, became an influential factor stabilising the situation on the entire Asian continent. This is proved by the developments on the Indian subcontinent in 1971, when the hostilities were first localised and then stopped", Mr. Kozlov has pointed out.

He has also stressed the great positive influence of the joint struggle for peace by the peoples of the Soviet Union and India on the international situation as a whole. He has recalled the words of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the meeting in Delhi during L. I. Brezhnev's visit to India in November 1973, when she said: "What is the measure of friendship? Heeding the voice of a friend in distress or danger and sympathising with him and helping him on such an occasion is indeed the true measure of friendship You have done this not once but many a time".

Expressing the value that the Indian people attach to the Soviet assistance Mrs. Gandhi said, "After the dawn of freedom, you were the first to help us in establishing gigantic industrial enterprises in the public sector; and that is how the weak mute, down-trodden India of yesterday is today marching ahead along the path of progress and of socialism".

The writer has expressed the hope that the treaties like the Soviet—Indian, Soviet—Iraqi and some others may serve as a foundation for the building of collective security in Asia.

* * *

FIRST SESSION OF THE NEW SUPREME SOVIET

The first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the new convocation concluded on 26th July after electing the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet consisting of 14deputies, a secretary and 20 members, and after forming the USSR government. Mr. Nikolai Podgorny was unanimously elected President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

According to the Soviet constitution, the Presidents of the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republics are elected Vice-Presidents of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Mr. Vitali Ruben, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Latvia, was elected Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities. Hence, the Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from the Latvian Republic has not yet been elected.

Among the members elected to the Presidium are workers, collective farmers, scientists, cultural personalities, Party functionaries and public figures.

Mr. Alexei Kosygin was reappointed Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Mr. Kosygin presented to Parliament the composition of the Cabinet approved by the CPSU Central Committee and the party group of the Supreme Soviet, which was unanimously approved by the parliament. There was no change in the composition of the government.

From page 3

swept the House with it? The vote was 87 to 43 to add Article 10 to the bill of impeachment for a nonindictable offense, for making "certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues...indecent and unbecoming in the chief magistrate." A final catchall Article became No. 11. As one of the House Managers, Mr. Butler addressed the Senate trial at one point:

"Sir, who is the criminal—I beg pardon for the word the respondent at the bar? He is the chief executive of the nation.... For the first time in the history of the world, has a nation brought its ruler to the bar of its highest tribunal in a constitutional method, under rules and forms prescribed by its Constitution...."

The man under trial, Mr. Butler added ominously, was commander in chief with "all the elements of power." In this hour of passion, he warned, he "may complicate your peace with any nation of the earth, even while he is being arraigned."

Andrew Johnson was impeached for attempting to remove stiff-necked Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. Mr Stanton was leaking administration secrets to the Radical Republicans in the senate They had passed a tenure of office act forbidding removal without Senate consent. The deeper issue was how to treat the defeated South. President Johnson, a recklessly tactless man—a one time tailor, whose wife taught him to read—wanted a lenient attitude. The clash was inevitable. It was a simpler and deeper issue than today.

PRECEDENT STUDIED

With his one terrifying precedent of impeachment in all American history, the century-old timetable is being carefully scrutinized by Chairman Peter W. Rodino Jr. of the House Judiciary Committee. It breaks down into four parts:

Act I was the first effort at House impeachment, which failed.

On motion of a member, Jan. 7, 1867, the House voted an inquiry, 108–39, by the Judiciary Committe. The latter stalled for 11 months and then issued a majority report, Nov. 25, urging impeachment. The report, charged "usurpation of power" with 17 specifications. A minority dissented. A key issue was whether impeachment required an indictable offense. No, said the majority.

On Dec. 7, 1867, the House rejected the report and the first attempt to impeach failed, 57 to 108.

DISMISSAL RESISTED

Then came Act II.

It came with the thunderbolt of President Johnson's dismissal of Secretary Stanton, Feb. 21, 1868. The Secretary barricaded himself in the War Department. On the same day the angered House started its second impeachment drive. It turned to be a new group, the Committe on Reconstruction. The next day the committee voted impeachment.

From Feb. 22-24 the House debated whether an impeachable offence must be an indictable crime. No, it decided. The House voted on party lines. One Representaive, James F. Wilson of Iowa, asked why the President didn't resign.

The House, on Feb.-24, voted to impeach, 128-47.

It impeached first and drew up its 11 articles of impeachment second. Protocol was debated. It was agreed to describe Johnson as "President" and not as "acting President" The seven Managers were chosen by ballot, in which 16 members got votes. The House gave the Managers authority to send for (by subpeona) "persons and papers" (tapes hadn't been invented yet).

That ended Act II.

Act III began with a procession: At 1. p.m., March 4, 1868, the House marched over to the Senate two-by-two and presented its articles of impeachment. (Some date the start of the "trial" here, but the presiding officer, the Chief Justice, was not present.) The Sergeant at Arms cried, *"Hear ye hear ye hear ye.*

"All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

Stately ritual of that sort, with an almost Warnerian, grand-opera quality, filled the great drama.

Now it was the Senate's turn. Every day of the formal procedure the House came over with its Managers and departed with them.

The actual trial, in the sense of the delivery of adversary arguments, began March 30. Ben Butler spoke three hours. The Senate recessed April 4 to April 9. National tension mounted. It was almort intolerable. Newspapers speculated on the votes. It would be sensationally close. When final arguments came, May 6, there "were in the gallery applause and hisses," and spectators were cleared.

The curtain goes down on Act III. Now the final act.

PROCEDURE DETERMINED

It took a couple of days to decide the procedure of balloting; which of the II articles should come first? They decided on the catchall No. 11. Each article should be put separately. The vote evidently would be on party lines.

And so, on May 16, 1868, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase ordered, "Call the roll"

The Chief Clerk called the name of Senator Anthony.

Mr. Anthony rose in his place. The Chief Justice asked:

"Mr. Senator Anthony, how say you? Is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this article?

Mr. Anthony: "Guilty."

ROSS VOTE CRUCIAL

They had known it would be a tossup. Fifty-four senators present and voting. A two-thirds majority would be 36. Most senators had declared themselves. But not Sen. Edmund G. Ross (R) of Kansas, a newcomer, who had everything to gain, nothing to lose, by voting "guilty."

"How say you?" asked the stern Chief Justice. There was absolute silence. Every eye was on him. As he wrote later, "I almost literally looked down into my own grave." His first reply was inaudible. The scond time it was clear, "Not guilty."

That did it. The vote was 35-19, one vote short of two-thirds. The stunned Senate recessed 10 days, to May 26.

It tried twice more on two other articles, each time with 35–19 votes, one vote short.

The senate Journal says:

"Ordered and adjudgdd: that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be, and he is, acquitted of the charges in said articles made and set forth."

The differences between then and now are these: The issue then was relatively simple. Now it is diffuse. Mr. Johnson had a relatively short time to serve, Mr. Nixon three years. The 1868 approach was possionately partisan. Today—so far anyway—a measure of bipartisanship prevails.

C. S. MONITOR

Lovely Latha as she appears in "Sorgathil Thirumanam"

COMPLETE SUCCESS

A genial North-Country business man was ushered into the sanctum of the headmaster of a famous school where they pride themselves on their accents. He was accompanied by his son.

The headmaster regarded his visitors haughtily.

"Well, and what can I do for you?"

"Sithee, meester, Ah've brought you little lad to see if tha cinst mak' oim talk proper like—wi'hout accent."

The headmaster assured the parent that his son would receive the desired training. As a kindly afterthought, he added. "I shall ah—attend to the mattah myself"

A few months later the proud parent appeared again, and asked how his son was getting on.

The headmaster swung round cordially and waved a deprecatory hand.

"Eh, ba goom," he said. "T'lad's doin' champion!"

Indology In Uzbekistan

HOUSED in a spacious ten-storeyed newly-constructed beautiful building, the Tashkent Institute of Oriental Studies of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences is one of the largest centres in the USSR for the study of the East. The Institute is well known the world over for its unique collection of manuscripts in many Oriental languages. The section of History, Economy and Culture of India, headed by the noted Uzbek Indologist, Dr. Ilias Hashimov, is comparatively younger. It was founded in 1958.

Although by no means large in terms of its numerical strength, the Section has impressive research work to its credit. More than 20 monographs have been published by the Uzbek Indologists working at the institute. These works are devoted to various problems of national movement in India and to socio-political and economic ties between the peoples of Central Asia and India.

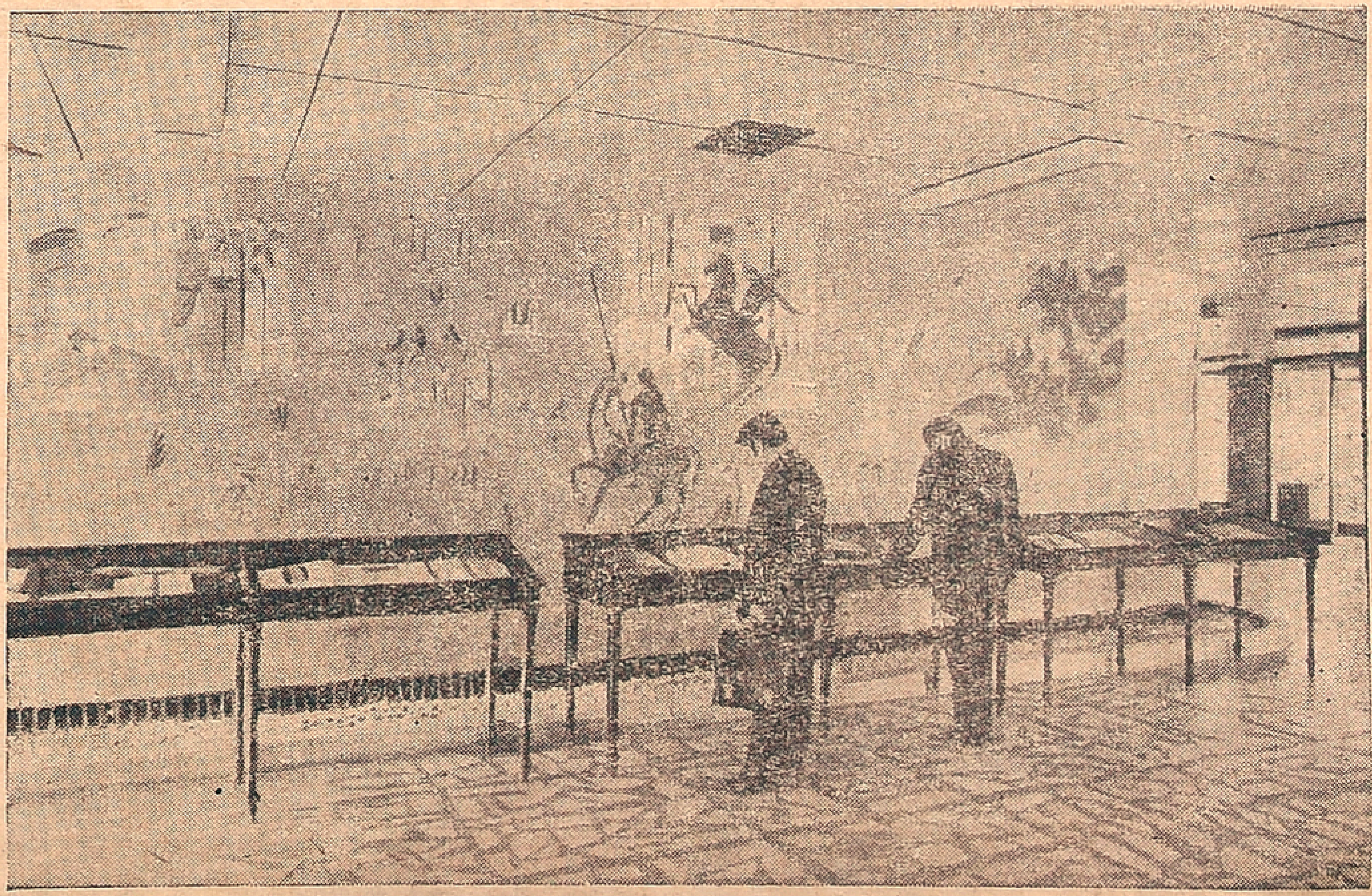
The Director of the Institute is Dr. Sabohat Azimjanova, whose works mostly deal with mediaeval Indian history. Among her several works may be mentioned the "Indian Diwan" of Babur and Commentaries on "Humayunama". Her forthcoming work on the kingdom of Babur in Kabul and India deals with the socio-economic policy of the founder of the dynasty of the Great Mughals. Dr. Hashimov's book written in collaboration with Dr. L. Shaposhnikova entitled "On the History of the Workers Movement in India", Dr. M. Yusupkhodzhaev's "Development of National Economy and Working Class of India (1955-1965)" Dr. Anwar Kasimov's "Mysore's Struggle for Independence Against the British Colonial Rule", Dr. M. M. Kutina's "From the History of the National-Liberation Movement in India," and Dr. D. M. Mukhamedova's "From the History of Racial Discrimination Against" Indians in South Africa are some of the publications brought out by the institute. Two Uzbek women scholars, F. Salimova and Yuldush Tishabayeva have written about participation of Indian women in the national movement for independence. A collection of articles on Mahatma Gandhi was published in Uzbek language in 1972. Dr. Hashimov's work (also in Uzbek). "The Fiery Patriot of India."deals with Lokmanya Tilak's activities. It gives an evaluation of the later period of his life. Hashimov has also written, apart from Tilak, on Mirza Ghalib and Rabindranath Tagore. A valuable discovery of the Uzbek Indologist relates to the interest taken in Uzbekistan in Tagore's literature even before the October Revolution. According to the information collected by Dr. Hashimov, several poems of Tagore had appeared in Uzbek periodicals as early as 1913.

The Indian Section has set itself the task of publishing, along with a commentary, important manuscripts which will shed new light on cultural contacts between the Uzbek and Indian peoples. In fact, the institute's archives of manuscripts is a vast treasure-house not fully explored yet. The institute has a number of manuscripts connected with the history and culture of the Indian people. Their publication will be a notable contribution to Indological studies.

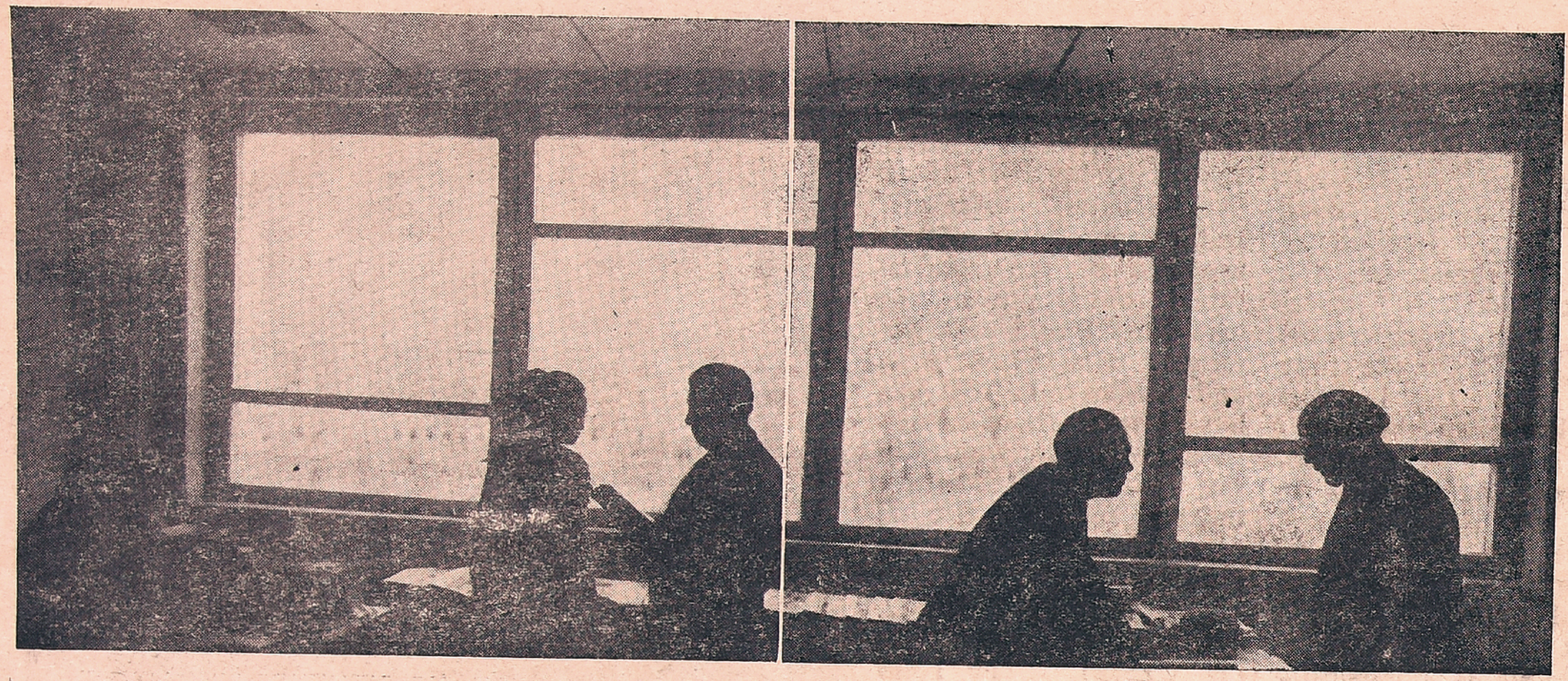
Institute of Oriental Studies.

Dr. I. Nizamuddinov

(More pictures on the next page)

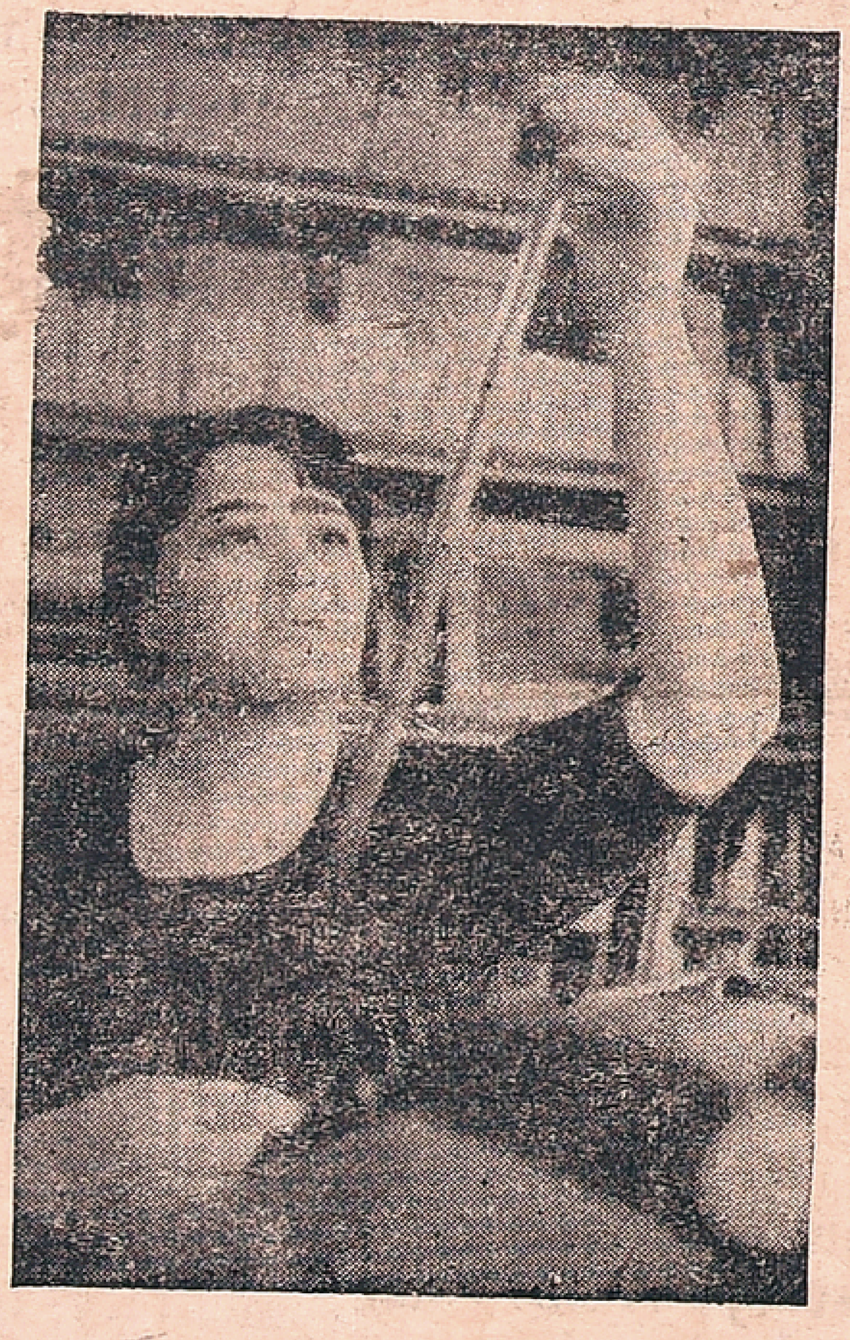


Scholars looking through books sent from India.

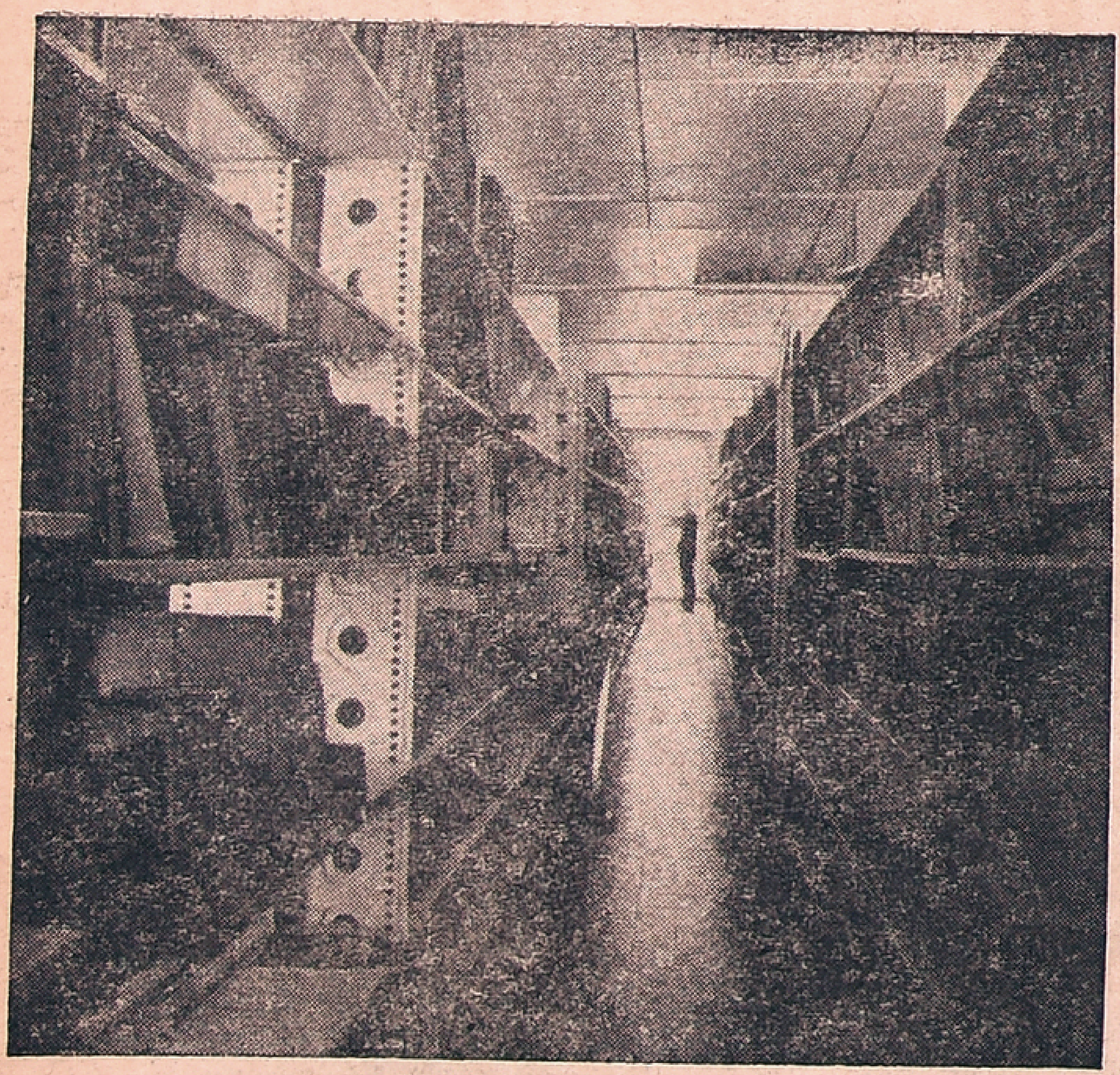


Inside the Indian Section

Dr. Hashimov, Head of the Indian Section



F. Salimova has written on Indian women's contribution to their country's freedom struggle.



Treasure-store of manuscripts.

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